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No 61,572

**THE TIMES**  
**Tomorrow**  
A ton up for the Lord  
Friday Page meets the Salvation Army's Commissioner Catherine Bramwell-Booth, who is 100 this month.  
The Times Guide to the Tour de France  
Spectrum asks if 1983 will see the first English-speaking winner  
The changing face of Arabia  
A three-page Special Report on the impact of declining oil revenue on construction in the Arab world.

**Early sale for 51% of Telecom**  
Shares in a privatized British Telecom should be on sale by autumn of next year, Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, confirmed yesterday after the latest Telecommunications Bill was published.  
Mr Parkinson said the privatized Telecom, with 51 per cent in the public's hands, would remain a single corporation.  
Meanwhile British Airways, the nationalized airline also scheduled to be privatized next year, has announced a £77m profit for 1982-83 compared with a £544m loss the year before. Page 15

**Foot gives in on peerages**  
Mrs Thatcher has forced Mr Michael Foot to accept her ruling that he should nominate 8 or 9 people for peerages in the Dissolution Honours List amid reports that he had requested up to 27 nominations. Page 2

**FINANCIAL TIMES**  
Hopes of a settlement of the month-long strike at the Financial Times grew yesterday after the two sides agreed to the appointment of an independent mediator to chair new negotiations.

**Council protest**  
The police ejected 22 Liberal members from Liverpool City Council after they stopped proceeding, claiming they had been "gassed" by the Militant-dominated ruling Labour group. Toxteth double, page 2

**Njonjo inquiry**  
President Moi of Kenya suspended his Constitutional Affairs Minister, Mr Charles Njonjo, accused by colleagues of being a "traitor" promoted by foreign powers, and ordered an inquiry.

**Pit closure vote**  
Miners at East Hettton colliery, Co. Durham, have voted 375 to 81 not to appeal against the National Coal Board's decision to stop production at the mine.

**System fails**  
China has rejected System X, the British-designed electronic telephone exchange, in favour of a similar model from a Swedish company which has received an order worth £7.1m. Page 15

**Wimbledon four**  
Kevin Curren, of South Africa, will meet Chris Lewis of New Zealand, in the men's singles semi-final at Wimbledon. John McEnroe meets Ivan Lendl in the other semi-final. Page 25

**Leader, page 13**  
Letters: On music, from Mr Alfred Brendel, and Mr Richard Livemore; special constables, from Mr A Hammond; divorce reform, from Miss Janice Dicks. Leading articles: Warsaw Pact; Metropolitan Police Commissioner's report. Features, pages 10, 12. Labour's nuclear skeletons; cable TV conflict; Ronald Butt says a moral from a 500-year-old play. Spectrum. Books, page 11. The Churchill books reviewed by Piers Brendon; Anthony Quinton on Colette; Paul Barker on Hattersley; Andrew Gimson and John Ardagh on fiction. Obituary, page 14. Sir Frederick Leggett, Mr Haydn James. Special report, pages 8 and 9. Western corridor: Why high technology companies are being drawn to locations along the M4 motorway.

Home News	2-4	Diary	12
Overseas	5-6	Law Report	26
Arts	14	Parliament	4-7
Books	17	Sale Room	2
Science	15-21	Sport	24-26
Business	15-21	TV & Radio	31
Chess	14	Weather	32
Crossword	32	Trips	14

## Pym attacks Government over attitude to jobless

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor  
Mr Francis Pym, the former Foreign Secretary who was dismissed by the Prime Minister out of hand after the general election, invited her in the Commons yesterday to "use her formidable talents to serve all the people of this country, not only those who could stand on their own two feet."  
In his first public word since his sudden dispatch to the back benches he confessed to MPs that his treatment by Mrs Margaret Thatcher was "an acutely hurtful experience", the more so in the light of press speculation which, if not directly inspired, he said, was remarkable well-informed.  
As the House filled to hear him he then unfolded a sustained critique of the attitude of the Government, and of the present leadership of the Conservative Party to the feelings of the unemployed and the anxieties of the wider community about the economic outlook and the state of East-West relations.  
Mr Pym was correct and constructive and having got his initial complaint off his chest he said:  
"I believe that the message of the people to the Prime Minister," Mr Pym added, "is that they admire her leadership, determination and sense of national pride, but will now please prove that she really can use those formidable talents to serve all the people of this country."  
He drew a comparison with the Falklands conflict, when it had been understood that the sacrifice was not made in vain and that the reward for the sacrifice was victory. The reward for economic sacrifice would be victory of a different sort, of hope over frustration, and the Government's task was to create the means to fulfil that hope.  
Mr Pym said the first priority should be an imaginative long-term approach to the problem of unemployment. The Government must see to it "that the country never has to make the choice between being divided but rich or united but poor".  
The Government should not become so doctrinaire about "real jobs" that they paid no regard to work that people could usefully do in the meantime. Job-sharing and more flexible retirement was "expensive", but it was "immensely expensive to have so many young people out of work."  
"The need to resolve these problems in a way which unites the country is one message of the election," he added.  
The other message, Mr Pym said, was that people were deeply concerned about the arms race.  
Parliament, page 4



**Mr Pym: A sustained critique**  
said that he would put it behind him and would not strike at her treatment to colour his response to the future.  
He said that unemployment was not the Government's fault and he was not calling for a reversal of policy. Mr Pym would be disowning decisions to which he had been party or attack colleagues with whom he had worked.  
That exact observance of the rules of loyalty ensured the closest attention of the government front bench. Leading Opposition figures, who during

## Panel sold by Spencers is upgraded

By Geraldine Norman  
Sale Room Correspondent  
Sir John Pope-Hennessy, former director of both the Victoria and Albert Museum and the British Museum, has secured an underrated painting formerly owned by Lord and Lady Spencer, on behalf of the Metropolitan Museum of New York, where he is now consulting chairman of the department of European paintings.  
"The Annunciation", is attributed to Parmigianino (1503-1540), the towering genius of Italian Mannerism and a native of Parma, and as such should be worth about £500,000. It has just been placed on view.  
However, it was sold by Lord and Lady Spencer a few years ago to Mr Eugene Thaw of New York and Artistic of London as a work by Parmigianino's work by marriage, Gerolamo Mazzola Bedoli. Although Bedoli worked closely with his cousin, he is not a great name and the Spencers are unlikely to have received much more than £40,000.  
According to Mr Thaw, it was acquired from the same two dealers by the Metropolitan last year as a work by Bedoli and at a "Bedoli price". That may have been about £70,000 or £80,000.  
Mr Tim Bathurst of Artemis in London, said yesterday that he "did not see it being a Parmigianino". It had been offered first to the National Gallery of Scotland.

## Woman, 69 wins ban on fluoride

A grandmother from Glasgow, who has no teeth of her own won a three-year court battle yesterday to stop Strathclyde Regional Council adding fluoride to its water supply.  
The £1m action was brought by Mrs Catherine McColl, aged 69, after the council had voted to introduce fluoride in an attempt to combat what was then the worst tooth decay record in Britain.  
In his judgement at the Court of Session in Edinburgh Lord Jauncey ruled that it was beyond the council's powers to add fluoride to drinking water.  
The Law Society said last night that it was a test case to challenge whether fluoride should be added to English and Welsh water supplies was now possible. Mrs McColl of Caledonia Road, Gorbals, Glasgow, had claimed fluoride was a "horrible poison" and caused cancer and other illnesses. But that evidence was dismissed by Lord Jauncey.  
Mrs McColl later described the judgment as a "great victory".  
The deputy convenor of the council, Mr Charles Gray, said: "Fluoridation has been turned down on a technicality in Strathclyde, but this can be very easily overcome, if not by an appeal, then by legislation."  
The hearing lasted 204 days and was the longest legal action in Scotland.  
Full report, page 3

The election campaign had used the same arguments against the Government to no apparent effect, listened with fascination. Mrs Thatcher missed the chance of hearing the opinions which her former colleague is said to have seldom expressed in Cabinet.  
Mr Pym said that the Prime Minister, herself, had been the victor of the election campaign, and it was a great victory for her. There was, therefore, a warning for her, as well as the party as a whole, in the fact that they had polled fewer votes than in 1979.  
"I believe that the message of the people to the Prime Minister," Mr Pym added, "is that they admire her leadership, determination and sense of national pride, but will now please prove that she really can use those formidable talents to serve all the people of this country."

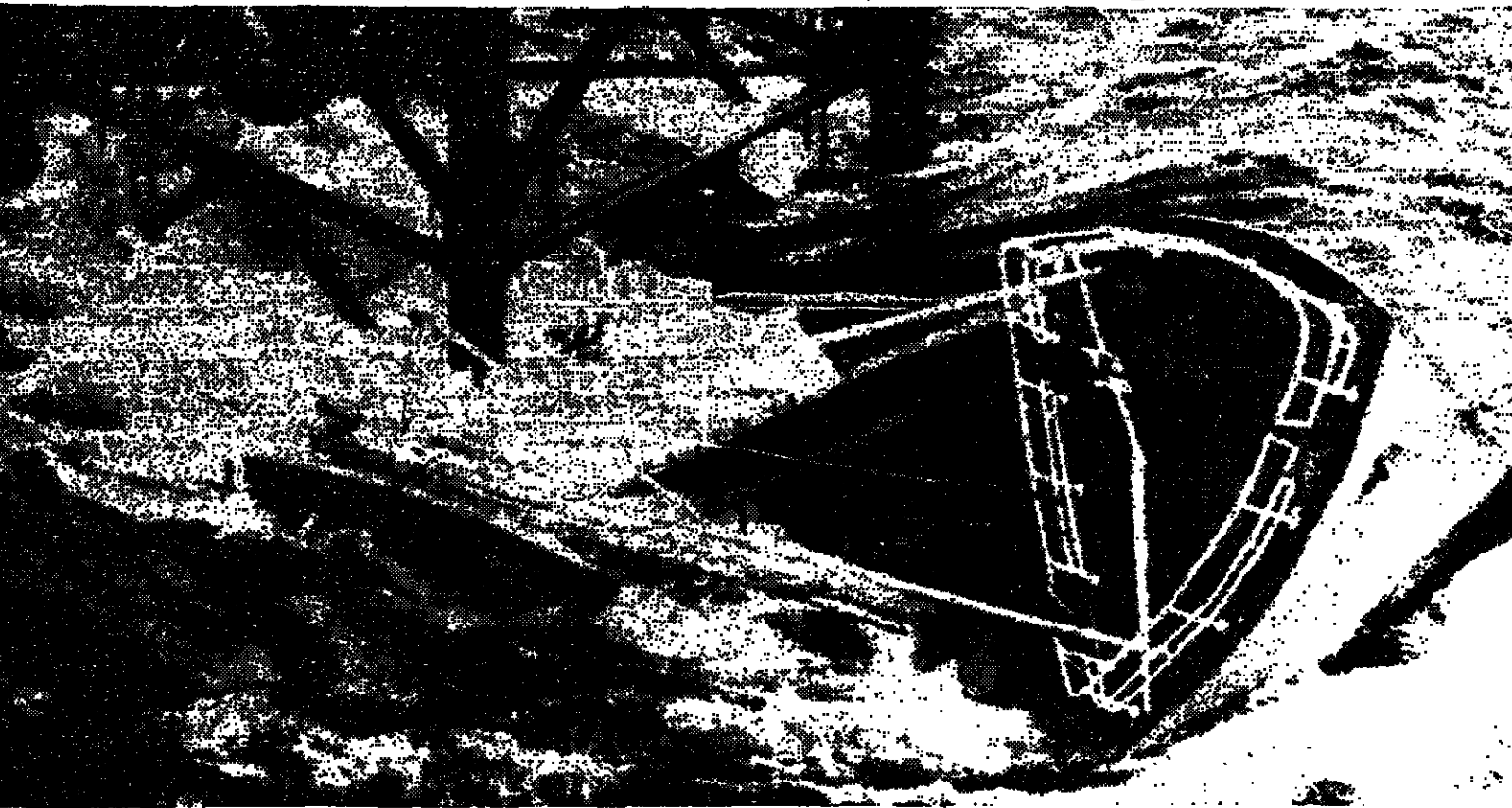
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Full report, page 3

## Ship's crew saved after oil rig collision



The stricken *Spearfish* supply vessel from which six men were airlifted to safety, before she was sunk by the Royal Navy yesterday.  
The day of drama began when the 500-ton ship collided with an exploratory drilling rig in the English Channel, about 20 miles south of the Isle of Wight, and was impaled on one of the rig's legs. The *Spearfish*, which had been delivering supplies, was holed and in danger of sinking.  
Then, as the Navy's Wessex helicopter moved in to rescue the crew, its blades clipped the side of

the rig. The three helicopter crew failed to notice the damage, only realizing how close they had been to disaster when they returned to their base at Lee-on-Solent, in Hampshire.  
Sub-Lieutenant Rob Cuthbert, aged 22, the helicopter pilot, said: "We were remarkably lucky. If another few inches had been clipped off the blades it would have been very nasty. We would probably have ditched."  
Petty Officer Air Crewman, Loz Coleman, who was injured in the rescue, was lowered to the deck of

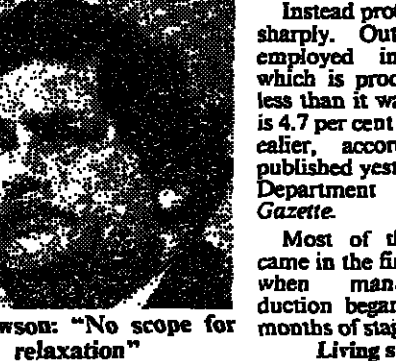
the *Spearfish*. He managed to winch five of the crew to safety, but at first the captain refused to leave.  
The diver, aged 35, said: "He was more terrified of the helicopter flight than the prospect of going down with his ship." PO Coleman was lowered again in an attempt to put a line around the ship but added: "Spearfish sank below the surface and broke clear from the rig. I went into the bow in an inflatable raft and tried three times to put a line on to the ship. The sea was so heavy that I was crashed between the raft and the ship's

guard rail. At that stage I had to give up."  
He suffered bruising and a pulled muscle but said: "It's terrific when a rescue ends successfully like this."  
All six from the *Spearfish* were airlifted on to the rig, *Penrod 83*, to join the 56-strong crew. Later divers from the *Penrod Drilling Corporation* were examining the damage to the rig's leg.  
The *Spearfish* was towed away by the frigate HMS *Tartar* which sank her with gunfire because the wreck was a hazard to navigation.

## Government staying firmly on financial course, says Lawson

By Our Political Editor  
A firm restatement of the Government's commitment to its medium term financial strategy came in the Commons yesterday from Mr Nigel Lawson in his first major speech as Chancellor of the Exchequer.  
But there was no indication of the toughening of monetary policy which some City institutions had feared, and no sign of the fresh cuts in public expenditure which the Opposition forecast during the general election.  
Mr Lawson told the Commons that he intended to maintain rigorous control of public sector borrowing to provide the right balance between fiscal and monetary policy, and this required a firm control of public spending. Without that there would be no room for significant tax cuts during the present Parliament.  
"There is no scope for relaxation in this context either this year or next year or in any year," he said.  
Published plans for the next three years projected a high level of the nation's wealth passing into government hands, so towards the end of the life of the Parliament and beyond, the Government would be seeking ways of reducing the share taken by public expenditure.  
Meanwhile it should continue to grow only in cash

terms, Mr Lawson said. "Measured in terms of constant prices it should be about level from now on, and as the economy grows it will fall as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product."  
Mr Lawson said that the Government's sights were set on sustainable, non-inflationary growth, and the heart of its approach would continue to be the medium term financial strategy. This provided the essential financial discipline, he said, but he emphasized that monetary strategy had been operated flexibly and sensibly in the light of changing circumstances.  
His most cheerful line was an upward revision of the treasury estimate of growth in GDP from 2 per cent at the time of the budget to "up to 2.5 per cent".



Mr Lawson: "No scope for relaxation"

Mr Lawson's prediction of 2.5 per cent growth came after publication yesterday of revised figures for the past year.  
They show that total economic activity rose by nearly 2.5 per cent between the first quarters of 1982 and 1983 to stand 3.5 per cent above the recessionary trough in spring 1981, significantly higher than estimates published less than two weeks ago.  
Local authorities spent more on investment in 1982-83, and the cost of public construction works was less than first thought.  
But despite a substantial jump in output, unemployment has continued to increase, which must raise fears that future growth may also be insufficient to stop the dole queues lengthening.  
Instead productivity has risen sharply. Output per person employed in manufacturing, which is producing 1 per cent less than it was 12 months ago, is 4.7 per cent higher than a year earlier, according to figures published yesterday in the latest Department of Employment Gazette.

Most of that improvement came in the first quarter of 1983 when manufacturing production began to recover after months of stagnation.  
Living standards, page 15

## Police chief attacks political extremists

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter  
Far Left activists were accused yesterday by Sir Kenneth Newman, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, of trying to destroy public order in certain areas of London by exploiting the "understandable" grievances of the young.  
At a press conference to mark his first annual report as commissioner, Sir Kenneth said youths were manipulated into confrontations with police. There were groups, said Sir Kenneth, "who deliberately trawl for issues that can elevate to the status of causes célèbres".  
Asked if he thought such groups had been involved in the campaign over the death of Mr Colin Roach, the Commissioner said: "I think there are elements of that." The areas Sir Kenneth has in mind are said to include inner city immigrant areas such as Brixton, Hackney, and Stoke Newington. Issues which Scotland Yard believes have been politically exploited in recent years include the Delford fire and community-police relations in North Kensington.  
Sir Kenneth is said to have spoken out because of frustration that his attempts to improve relations between the police and public may be thwarted by politics.  
In his report Sir Kenneth wrote: "In some areas of London extreme activists seek to represent practically any police intervention as harassment."  
Yesterday he added that youths were manipulated into confrontations with the police to cloak drug importations or the movement of stolen goods in an area. Criminals took advantage of the opportunities provided by the activists.  
The commissioner referred to a number of cases some months ago where a policeman was trapped into stopping youths who then began to strip and were photographed so that the officer could be accused of strip searching them in the open street.  
Sir Kenneth said: "Policemen and women are human and they make mistakes. However, they should be judged on facts, not on myth and rumour designed

Continued on back page, col 5

## Britain ordered to make more cutbacks in steel

From Ian Murray, Brussels  
Britain is being ordered to make further cuts in its steel-making capacity by the European Commission. Its plea that it has already done more than any other EEC country to slash its production has been taken into account, but the Commission experts believe the present size of the British industry is still not viable and they are insisting on further cuts.  
The extreme difficulty of finding "volunteers" to cut capacity in the Community means that the Commission is issuing similar instructions for cutbacks to every other major producing country. It is seeking initially a further 8.7 million tonnes reduction over and above the 18 million so far on offer by member states.  
That would mean a total of only 26.7 million tonnes cutback, which still falls short of the 30 million tonne minimum

## Guatemala to declare emergency

Guatemala City (Reuters, AP) - President Efraín Ríos Montt, the target of bitter public criticism, is to impose a state of emergency in Guatemala, Señor Gonzalo Asturias, the presidential spokesman, said yesterday.  
The military government also broadcast over all radio and television channels a message denying there had been an attempted coup against General Ríos Montt and his administration.  
Rumours of an impending coup were sparked by a statement on television on Tuesday night by Colonel Francisco Gordillo Martínez, who was a member of General Ríos Montt's initial three-man junta after he seized power.  
The colonel called for elections and threatened to go underground to plot to overthrow the President unless he resigned.

## Today's Germans relish the easy life

From Michael Binyon  
Bonn  
The quintessentially German virtues of hard work and discipline are fast becoming a myth. An international survey has shown that not only are West Germans among the laziest people in Europe, but they relish the prospect of becoming even lazier.  
In reply to the question "Do you always try to give your best at work?", 50 per cent of the Americans asked said yes, compared with only 6 per cent of Germans. West Germany fell behind Sweden, Britain, the

United States and Israel in the proportion who claimed to be fully engaged in their work, doing more than they were asked, compared with the proportion who simply did what was asked without making any special effort: 43 to 40 in Germany, 66 to 30 in Britain and 79 to 18 in Israel.  
The change in attitude between today's generation and those who brought about the postwar economic miracle is striking. In 1962, 58 per cent liked working as much as they enjoyed their free time. Twenty years later, that had fallen to

only 46 per cent. And whereas in 1962 only every third person positively preferred leisure to work, now every other citizen does.  
The survey was carried out by the respected Allensbach opinion poll agency for the American Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies.  
It concluded that today's Germans are markedly less German: they are more interested in being with their families, no longer believe they should produce ever more and work ever harder, maintain that holidays are more important

than the office, and in discovering the *joie de vivre* appear to have lost something of their *Arbeitslust*.  
Predictably, the survey has provoked a storm of controversy. Allensbach blamed the mass media for encouraging a negative attitude to work.  
It is difficult indeed to find any German at his desk after 2pm on Friday. But if more British than Germans think they put in more than demanded in their jobs, one can only remark that the Germans are most honest in answering survey questions.



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# Ministers 'were told of Merseyside riots danger'

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

The "Think Tank" sent ministers a warning about the risk of civil disorder on Merseyside a few months before the Toxteth riots of 1981, the Commons Select Committee on the environment claimed yesterday.

It complained that it had not been allowed to see the report from the Think Tank (Central Policy Review Staff), which is to be abolished next month, 12 years after it was set up by Mr Edward Heath.

The selecting committee said in a report about recent attempts at urban renewal on Merseyside that it understood that a report had been prepared. Mr Reginald Freeson, chairman of the select committee in the last parliament, and Labour MP for Brent, East, said that the report had certainly been written by the Think Tank.

"It indicated the prospect of social violence breaking out if something more effective was not done", he said. The report is mentioned only in a footnote in the select committee report, but is potentially the most embarrassing item for ministers among the many criticisms from the select committee.

The Study is the first to emerge from a long and often acrimonious review of urban renewal by the select committee. The document published yesterday concentrates on Merseyside and the period last year when Mr Michael Heseltine, then Secretary of State for the Environment, spent a day a week there and set up a "task force" of civil servants and businessmen.

The select committee complained that Mr Heseltine, now Secretary of State for Defence, had refused to tell it what the Merseyside scheme had taught ministers about starting similar activities in other cities. "The Secretary of State's inhibition has been unhelpful", it said.

It criticized the split in responsibility for urban renewal between government departments. It suggested that Mr Heseltine had not managed to acquire all relevant powers so that his role as "Minister for Merseyside" last year had been "illusory".

It also regretted the fragmentation of authority in the area among local councils and state agencies.

Third Report from the Environment Committee, Commons Paper 18-1 (Stationery Office, £4.15).

## BR tempts company car users

British Rail yesterday answered the growing use of the company car with a package of benefits to tempt the businessman back to the train. Under a rail credit card, system called Travel Key regular business travellers will be eligible for:

Free weekends for two in Paris or Amsterdam; five first-class rail tickets; fifteen per cent off car and private medicine costs; ten per cent off hotel and restaurant services; and five per cent off rail travel season tickets.

These benefits are available according to cumulative amount spent on rail travel (the Paris weekend requires £1,400) to either named holders of Travel Key cards (cost up to £12.50) or unnamed cards held by firms (£20).

The proposed £229 transatlantic service of British Atlantic Airways was rejected by the Civil Aviation Authority today.

## 12 years' jail for contract killing

A contract killer's partner was jailed for 12 years yesterday at Liverpool Crown Court for his part in the killing of two men with a shotgun. Terence Clarke had pleaded not guilty to murdering Kenneth Pritchard and Billy Sringman, two amateur rugby team-mates.

Clarke, aged 28, of Solway Firth, Toxteth, Liverpool, was found guilty of manslaughter. His partner was jailed for life last week.

## Actor fined for knife offence

William Steel, aged 22, an actor of Oliphant Street, North Kensington, was fined £25 after pleading guilty yesterday at Marylebone court to having an offensive weapon late on the eve of the general election.

Police sergeant Peter Hill said Steel dropped the carving knife behind a car when he spotted police in Beethoven Street, North Kensington.

## CND float ban

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament has been banned from entering a float in the gala day procession at Chichester on July 2 because its display of messages would not be in keeping with what one of the gala organizers called a "fun occasion".



Needle match: Launching the 1983 Arthritis Knit-In at Hammersmith, west London, yesterday to raise money for The Arthritis and Rheumatism Council's research campaign were (from left): Lady Kinloss, Lady Masham of Ilton, Lady Cox, Lady Hornsby-Smith, Lady Lockwood, Mrs Marjorie Oband, Mrs Anne Hoey, and Mrs Louise McKenzie (Photograph: Brian Harris).

## Foot backs down over peerages

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, has been forced to accept the Prime Minister's ruling that he should nominate no more than eight or nine people for peerages in the Dissolution Honours List, due to be issued before Parliament rises for the recess next month.

Labour embarrassment was running high, yesterday over reports that Mr Foot had initially put in a request for as many as 27 nominations, a reflection of the number of Labour worthies who had been forced out of the Commons by the scale of the election defeat, boundary changes or Labour's new reselection procedures, which some MPs were dropped by their local parties.

But there was some Westminster speculation last night that Mrs Thatcher's insistence on following previous precedent in allowing only single figure nominations from the Opposition leader, might have provoked further embarrassment for Mr Foot because Sir Harold Wilson has apparently indicated his wish to go to the Lords.

Although Sir Harold is a former Prime Minister, and can therefore expect a peerage, at the very least, Mrs Thatcher might well feel that he should be nominated as part of Mr Foot's list. Mr Foot, however, might feel that Sir Harold's recent record, of criticism would not best qualify him for Labour service in the Lords.

The president which Mrs Thatcher is following was laid down by Sir Harold in 1966 and 1974. Edward Heath, then Conservative Opposition leader, was allowed to nominate five peerages, compared with Labour's 10, in the first list, and seven, compared with Labour's nine and one Liberal peerage after the October 1974 general election.

In the Resignation Honours Lists of recent years, in which the outgoing Prime Minister makes nominations for political as well as non-political service, Sir Harold nominated eight peers in 1970, Mr Heath nominated nine in April 1974 and Mr Callaghan 10 in 1979.

Whitehall sources said last night that there was no question of Mr Foot being allowed to use the Dissolution Honours List as a vehicle for "topping up" the number of working peers on the Opposition benches in the Lords.

It was understood last night that the Prime Minister had been made aware of the new shorter list of Labour nominations and it was volunteered that the names were Mr Foot's sole responsibility, a suggestion which provoked speculation about Sir Harold Wilson's elevation.

The other, perennial embarrassment for Labour is that the fust over numbers again points to the contradiction of the party's policy, which, while urging the abolition of the Lords, continues to subscribe to its existence.

## Sale room

## £10 gamble yields £100,440

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

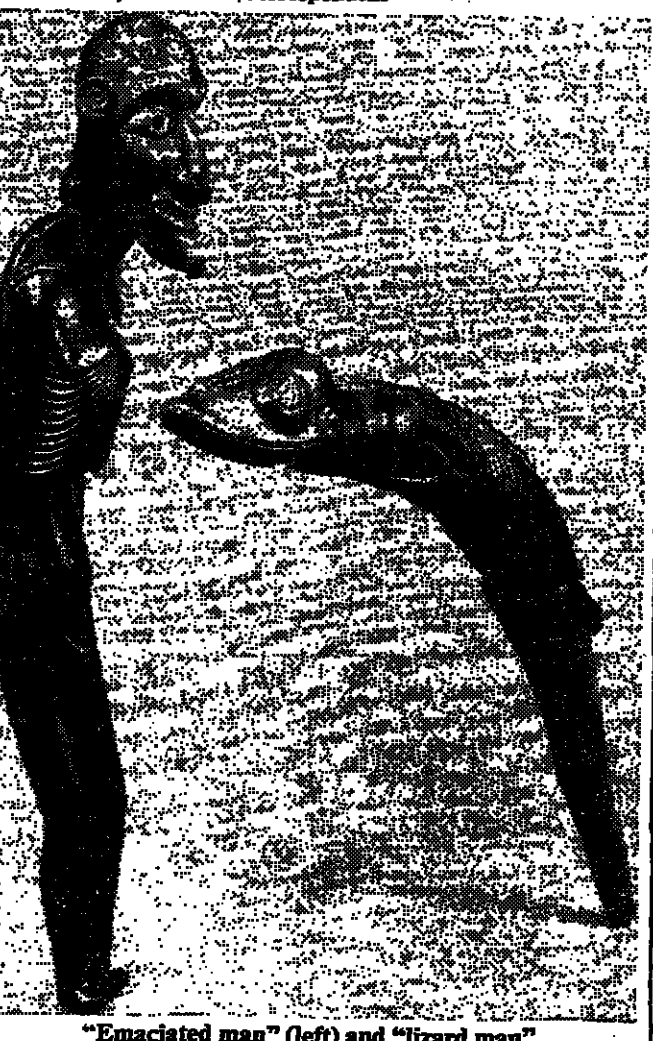
Two carved wooden figures from Easter Island, in the Pacific, which a Hampshire antique dealer bought for £10 in January were sold for £100,440 at Christie's yesterday. The greater rarity was the 18in "lizard man", a slim male figure with a lizard head. Islanders suspended the figures in pairs inside the doorway of their homes to keep out intruders.

Among the ten or so best examples to have survived, the "lizard man" was bought by a European private collector for £70,200 (estimate £10,000-£20,000). The second, a standing male figure, known as "emaciated man", with a tufted beard and eyes inlaid with fish bone, stands 17in high and dates from before 1840. It sold for £30,240 (estimate £10,000-£20,000) to an American private collector.

An exhausted woman who took the figure into a Hampshire shop in January, begged the proprietor to give her £10 for them, having trudged round several other shops and been turned away. The antique dealer had no knowledge of the field but gambled his £10.

The New Brunswick Museum in Canada spent £12,960 (estimate £3,000-£5,000) on a chief's costume of the Malesic tribe, a local Indian group.

The London Museum of Mankind spent £7,020 (estimate £5,000-£10,000) for an Inuit Indian false-embroidered burden strap brought back to England by Lord Cornwallis.



"Emaciated man" (left) and "Lizard man"

## Hattersley supports union ballot

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Roy Hattersley yesterday followed Mr Peter Shore, one of his rivals in the Labour leadership contest, in calling on the trade unions to ballot their members over their choice of candidate.

"If we have ballots among the membership in the constituencies, and ballots among the trade unions, and if the trade unions and constituencies respect and reflect the decision of those ballots I shall be elected," he said in a radio interview.

"The question is how many ballots there will be and how much the will of ordinary rank and file members is allowed prevail."

Mr Hattersley continued his campaign for union votes yesterday with a speech to a meeting at the Conference of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions in Llandudno, Gwynedd, in which he said it was from the trade union movement that Labour must gain much of the common sense that would make it credible again.

He advocated direct involvement of the trade unions in the business of government, including investment decisions, plans for regional policy, attitudes towards import controls and judgment on the exchange rate.

Mr Hattersley said in his interview on BBC Radio's *The World at One* that during the election he had fought as loyally as he could for the Labour Party but where he did not believe in some of the aspects of the policy he thought it his duty to tell the truth.

Mr Neil Kinnock is denounced as a "preaching careerist" unfit to be leader of the Labour Party in the latest edition of *London Labour Briefing*, the journal of the left-wing grouping associated with Mr Kenneth Livingstone and the Labour majority on the Greater London Council (David Walker writes).

The Journal urged its followers to support Mr Eric Heffer and Mr Michael Meacher for leader and deputy leader of the party.

Mr Michael Foot said yesterday that the Labour Party constitution should be clearer about who should be members of the party, and that there should be a court of appeal to decide questions of membership.

Mr Foot was speaking at the end of a discussion by the Parliamentary Labour Party of future strategy which became an election inquest. Mr John Prescott, Kingston upon Hull East, said that the speech on May 25 by Mr James Callaghan, in which he disseminated the manifesto and said that the Polarix weapon should not be given up unilaterally, was specially damaging.

Right-wing trade union leaders are about to resurrect the dispute in the labour movement over the policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament (our Labour Reporter writes).

Mr Frank Chapple, chairman of the TUC, and other prominent union personalities have put their name to a statement backing NATO and its nuclear defence policy in defiance of the Labour Party's unilateralist stance.

## Methodists split on baptising still-born

From Clifford Longley, Middlesbrough

A proposal that still-born babies might in certain circumstances be baptised before burial divided the Methodist conference at its meeting in Middlesbrough yesterday.

One side argued that everything should be done, including baptism, to relieve the grief of the parents; the other side asserted that "baptism of the dead" would pander to superstition and weaken Christian doctrine.

The conference accepted by a majority the cautious wording of a new funeral service for a still-born child, and guidelines for its use.

These state: "Baptism is not necessary to the salvation of the still-born child, where only such an act seems to be enough to reassure the bereaved of God's favour to the child, we should support any chaplain or nurse or obstetrician who felt they should baptise the still-born baby at the family's request."

This was not enough to satisfy the Rev Barry Cook, of Chesterfield, who told the conference: "I believe that this document in this respect is likely to muddy the waters of baptism when it is important they they be clarified." There were other ways of reassuring the parents.

Dr David Stacey, the chairman of the faith and order committee, who proposed the form of service that was finally agreed, said baptism was regarded as inappropriate and unnecessary, but it would also be inappropriate to censure any Methodist who did baptize a still-born baby.

## Press Council condemned

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Press Council is condemned as totally ineffective as a means of redress for victims of media distortion and inaccuracy in the first detailed review of the council's work in a book, *People against the Press*, published today.

The author, Mr Geoffrey Robertson, a barrister, says that from a survey of 77 complaints to the Press Council, 45 of whom had complaints upheld, a "remarkable picture emerged of a complaints commission whose procedures seemed to give it more cause for complaint than the conduct of the newspaper it was investigating."

The law of libel is also criticized as an "expensive anachronism", only available for use by the rich and also unsatisfactory as a means of speedily correcting inaccuracies.

He calls for the end of the operation of libel laws against newspapers and the introduction of a more limited role for the Press Council.

## BMA conference

## Glue sniffing 'an epidemic'

From Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent, Dundee

Solvent abuse has claimed 120 lives in the last three years and is reaching epidemic proportions in some parts of Britain, the British Medical Association annual conference was told in Dundee yesterday.

Dr Hamid Hussain, a Rotherham GP said that the practice was not confined to glue sniffing: it included inhalation of fumes from many other products commonly used in the home. Many children suffered very adverse effects, and parents were often the last to appreciate the problem.

"Solvent abuse is more prevalent than is recognized by the community or acknowledged by the authorities. In some areas it has reached epidemic proportions", Dr Hussain said.

It was not in itself a crime, but it led to behaviour that was impossible to know what proportion of convictions for assault, breach of the peace, or more serious crimes could be attributed to solvent abuse.

What was required was an expert body to analyse the whole problem with a view to preventing it. "What is at stake is not just the health of the children, but the fabric of society", Dr Hussain said.

Dr J. G. Maden, from Burnley, Pendle and Rossendale, said that it not only affected children. The last patient he had seen was a married man aged 22 with two children.

Glue sniffers were to be found in every town and city in Britain. But doctors were helpless because they simply did not know enough about the problem or what advice to give.

The conference passed a resolution calling for the BMA Board of Science and Education to investigate the cause, effects and means of prevention of solvent abuse. However it did not become BMA policy but was referred to the council to consider after members of the Board of Science argued that the problem was too wide for them and could not be afforded.

Professor Peter Quilliam, chairman of the Board of Science, said that what was needed was a low-key approach, funded by the Department of Health and Social Security and involving teachers, parents and local health agencies. If the Board of Science undertook it, it would cost an extra £12,000 in research and staff.

## Prince's healing message

The Prince of Wales yesterday urged doctors to be more open minded about the place of alternative medicine in health treatment. In a message as outgoing president of the British Medical Association he said that doctors should not over-estimate the "sophisticated" approach to medicine.

"Sophistication is only skin deep and when it comes to healing people it seems to me that account has to be taken of those sometimes long-neglected complementary methods of medicine which in the right hands can bring considerable relief, if not hope, to an increasing number of people," the Prince of Wales said.

Dr John Havard, secretary of the BMA, said yesterday that doctors were now much more open to the idea that other methods of treatment could be successful, including acupuncture and homeopathy. The Prince seemed to be saying that they should look further, because he was slightly worried about the extent to which modern and powerful drugs were being used where alternative treatment might be available.

## Science report

## Chemical war - or a battalion of bees?

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

The political controversy about toxic "yellow rain" in South-East Asia is generating an increasingly bitter scientific debate. Scientists convinced that the Soviet Union and its allies have been using chemical weapons in Laos and Cambodia are counter-attacking allegations who believe that the evidence can be explained by natural causes combined with human exaggeration.

The latest arguments were triggered by the well-publicized claims of a group led by Professor Matthew Meselson of Harvard University that the yellow spots found on leaves in the jungles of South-East Asia - and claimed by the United States Government as evidence of chemical warfare - are little more than bee excrement. According to this theory, the pollen-rich droppings are colonized by a fungus which produces poisonous mycotoxins.

The strongest scientific reaction against the bee hypothesis came from Professor Chester Mirocha, a plant pathologist at the University of Minnesota, who has examined not only leaves but also human tissues from members of the Hmong tribe - allegedly the main victims of chemical warfare waged by the Soviet-backed Vietnamese forces.

Professor Mirocha calls the bee theory "ridiculous and even absurd." "There is no hard scientific data to support such a hypothesis," he says. "To cover a village with yellow (pollen) spots it would take 10,000 bees diving-bombing an area and excreting all at once." And even then, he claims, the trichothecene toxin found in the leaf samples would not be produced.

According to Professor Mirocha, the only fungus capable of producing trichothecene is fusarium, a type that would not flourish on damp South-East Asian leaves. Proponents of the bee theory reply that too little is known about mycotoxins and their natural occurrence to make such a statement.

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## £100-a-week assistants a special case

## Shop staff near foot of earnings league

By Alan Hamilton

The pay deal reported yesterday which heralds the arrival of the £100 a week shop staff at Selfridges in Oxford Street hides the uncomfortable fact that in Britain as a whole shop assistants are among the poorest categories of the working population.

Of the estimated 1.6 million staff employed nationally in retail distribution, only about a quarter are members of the Union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers, (USDAW), the only union of any significance in the field.

The pay of many of the remainder is still determined by wages councils, those antiquated quasi-government bodies set up in the earlier years of the century to set a minimum remuneration for the poorest sections of the working community, many of whom worked traditionally for near-starvation wages.

Oxford Street is very much

a special case. Stores there have always been obliged to pay much higher rates to attract staff, none of whom is likely to live in the immediate vicinity, and who are therefore faced with high travel costs.

Selfridges say that they, in common with most Oxford Street stores, have been losing good staff to provincial stores simply because of the cost and inconvenience of travelling.

Selfridges is a particular case in itself. The store has recently spent several million pounds in refurbishment and in an attempt to take itself further upmarket, and the company wants to attract the kind of staff who will stay and make a career at the store.

"We spend a great deal of money on staff training. We want to attract the right person with the right attitude to the job, and it is not easy", their spokesman said.

"In general the British are not very keen on being sales staff, and you cannot get shop assistants for the same reason that you cannot get servants or bus conductors. They tend to get the rough edge of the public's tongue, and they do not like it."

There is, however, some sign of improvement in the lot of shop assistants generally. Wage settlements in the retail trade this year have been running at an average of 7% per cent and the erosion of differentials suggests that it is basic minimum rates that are at last being improved.

The trade is trying hard to lose its tag of ill-paid servility but outside Oxford Street it still has a long way to go.

The one million-plus shop-workers who belong to no union and whose minimum rates are set by wages councils remain near the bottom of the earnings league. Current minimum rates for those shop assistants, over the age of 19, are just above £66 a week.

Union organizations of those workers remains a big problem for USDAW, because of the highly fragmented nature of the industry.

Basic minimum rates vary little throughout the retail trade, from a rock-bottom of £67 in the multiple food retailers like Tesco to £70.25 in the Manchester-based Lewis's department store group. Large groups like Woolworth, the Co-op, Littlewood and House of Fraser all have basic minimum rates at about £68.

Only a few stores, like Marks and Spencer and the John Lewis Partnership, have profit-sharing schemes.

The Department of Employment's New Earnings Survey shows average weekly earnings for adult male shopworkers last year as £108.50, and £70.70 for women. Average earnings for all British manual workers last year were £133.80 for men and £80.10 for women.

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# Chancellor says there will be no change of economic policy

## QUEEN'S SPEECH

The Government would continue with the economic policies which had begun to get the country back on its feet, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in the Commons during the last day's debate on the Queen's Speech. It would continue, he said, to set a framework of sound financial policy.

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury affairs, said that but for North Sea oil the economy would be in a state of total crisis.

Mr Shore moved an amendment regretting that the Queen's Speech contained proposals that served only to reinforce the economic and social policies that had in the past years grievously weakened the British economy. He said that the Government's policy of North Sea oil reduced national income, created mass and still rising unemployment, and which, because they offered no hope for the future, posed a major threat to personal living standards, to the social services that comprise the welfare state, and to the future prosperity of Britain.

Also before the House was a Liberal-SDP amendment regretting that the Speech contained no evidence that the Government, although only conceding the support of 31 per cent of the electorate, had any intention of moderating its policies to make them acceptable to the majority of British people, and a particular calling upon the Government to launch a programme of selective capital investment to reduce unemployment and improve the environment.

Mr Lawson said that the new Chancellor would find it hard to match the record established by his predecessor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who in his last 12 months in that office had achieved a notable, but he suspected, temporary fall in inflation, but taking his four years as a whole had foisted on industries, the economy and the people a holocaust.

By his policies he had wiped out a fifth of manufacturing industry and virtually trebled the number of unemployed from a million to not far short of four million.

In spite of North Sea oil, Sir Geoffrey had left the country poorer than it was four years ago. He did not see how Mr Lawson could hope to emulate a record of such unparalleled failure. If Sir Geoffrey Howe could do as much damage to Britain's economy while he was Foreign Secretary, this country might have cause to be grateful to him.

Mr Lawson was like the Prime Minister, to whom inflation was an evil, and unemployment a problem. Like her he rationalized the deliberate creation of unemployment by asserting that it would be inflation that had caused the inflation the conditions could be created for economic growth and for real jobs.

Instead of that, they had had the collapse of the British economy and minus growth. Since the election, scarcely a day had passed when there had not been fresh evidence that far from getting better prospects for the economy there had been a change again and radically for the worse.

Among these was the meeting of the building societies which had pushed up the mortgage rate from 10 per cent to 14 per cent, a decision which had caused the Prime Minister's disappointment. He did not know why.

The mortgage rates were a factor of interest rates and when the Government pushed up bank base rates it had been very ineffectual that building societies would be forced to follow suit.

from the IMF. But without North Sea oil the size of Britain's deficit would be such that the resources to finance it. Now that the North Sea oil surpluses of 1980-82 had disappeared and the current account was only just in balance he did not see how the outflow of capital could be sustained.

The Queen's Speech said virtually nothing about all these problems. They would therefore expect the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give his assessment of this and say what action he proposed to take to deal with the problem.

The figures all stemmed from the continued and rising loss of competitiveness that Britain's economy and its industries has sustained since Thatcher's policies had been introduced four years ago.

Such productivity improvements as had been achieved in manufacturing industry by the enormous shedding of labour had of course been swamped by the effect of an over-valued pound. There was no prospect of a real gain in productivity through higher and improved investment in the period ahead.

The deteriorating balance of payments situation further imperilled the future of the social services, the welfare state and living standards and the there was the prospect of higher and higher unemployment.

The problem for the Government could be simply stated. It was that existing public expenditure programmes, civil and military, could not be sustained in the years ahead unless there was either a massive improvement in the rate of growth and the performance of the economy or a massive increase in the burden of taxation.

The two Treasury documents leaked during the election campaign showed that even on the optimistic assessment of a growth rate of 2½ per cent per annum, cuts in public expenditure would be necessary.

The improbability of such a growth rate being achieved could be shown by the fact that the average rate for the past four years had been minus ½ per cent per annum growth of GDP.

Clearly the Government, so far as it could control the matter, was determined to sustain the pound at its present, overvalued level. Since there could be no prospect of an investment-led improvement in productivity, the logic of its position drove them into not an anti-inflation policy for wages and salaries but a policy of real cuts in incomes.

In the public sector a cash limit of somewhere between 2 and 3 per cent would be imposed, well below the rate of inflation which would be running at twice that level before the end of the year. There would be an assault on the lower paid, and an attack on the trade unions.

Reducing income was at the heart of the Government's strategy. The Government's cure for loss of competitiveness was a real and sustained attack on the living standards of the nation at work.

The other part of the strategy was further cuts in public expenditure. Whatever the Government might say, the axe was going to fall either on social benefits, or health and personal services or education.

During the past few weeks, which included policy general election campaign, and the whole period since General Galtieri committed his act of aggression against the Falklands, there had been a strange unreality about British affairs. People had been numb and bewitched and vulnerable to propositions that at almost any other time they would dismiss with scorn and abhorrence.

So Mr Thatcher had been able to win a landslide victory. The message of a new Victorian age which was somehow to lead back to prosperity. It was a myth and a dream.

Mr Lawson said the result of June 9, however unpalatable to Labour, was clear and unequivocal vote of confidence in the Government's economic policy. He said that the campaign the policies of the other main parties were deemed by the electorate so unconvincing they were hardly ever the subject of serious debate.

The Government was resolved to continue the policies which had begun to get Britain back on its feet. Its objectives had not changed in any way since it took office. Having

achieved success in reducing inflation it would continue to set a framework of sound financial policy. The heart of the approach would continue to be the medium-term financial strategy. It would continue to try to bring about a more dynamic economy by the introduction of competition.

The problems with which they had to grapple were far from simple but the Government would be able to tackle them with renewed vigour in this, its second term.

One of the outstanding achievements of the past four years had been the change in expectations, the change to a climate of realism and common sense at all levels of industry, from the shop floor to the boardroom.

I intend (he said) to maintain a rigorous control of public sector borrowing as an essential ingredient to provide the balance between fiscal and monetary policy, with all that implies for interest rates and the health of the economy as a whole.

But this required a firm control of public spending, otherwise there would be no room for significant tax cuts during the lifetime of this Parliament; there was no scope for relaxation in this context this year, next year or in any year.

In extending the financial strategy forward towards the end of the life of this Parliament and beyond the Government would be seeking ways of reducing the share taken by public expenditure still further.

We shall (he said) be watching the course of borrowing closely in the coming months and stand ready to take action if our objectives are endangered.

It is because of our firm intention to keep a tight grip on spending and borrowing that I am confident of further progress in reducing the share taken by public expenditure still further.

The rediscovery of financial discipline had forced pay bargainers to face the link between pay and jobs but this link had a positive side.

Mr John Morris (Aberdeen, Lab) a former deputy minister, speaking of the sinking of the General Belgrano, said it would be a serious matter serious doubt remained that the single act of changing the policy of firing at such short notice with very limited consultation resulted in a substantial acceleration of the Falklands war and subsequent loss of life on both sides when there were serious hopes that it could have been brought to an end. If that was conclusively proved it would be a national and personal disgrace.

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found in tax policy. The national insurance surcharge, the tax on jobs which the Opposition introduced and increased to 2.5 per cent, had been reduced to 1 per cent. Over the next five years the Government would seek new and imaginative ways to develop these and other initiatives.

There was a need to improve the legislative framework in which businesses operated and nowhere was this more important than in the area of trade union reform.

The Government had already legislated on the closed shop and picketing, curbing abuse of trade union power often almost as much as individual workers as at employers. Now there was a need to give trade union members their proper rights and influence over the policies and actions of their unions.

The Government had direct responsibility for businesses in the state sector. Many had no place there and some had already returned to the private sector where they belonged and could flourish. By the end of the Government's second term many more state-owned businesses would follow suit. Privatization might be an unattractive word, but the fruits were there for all to see.

There was still a long way to go before the economy was fully restored to health. He shared the general concern about the high and still rising level of unemployment. None of them disputed for a moment the need to tackle the problem. Where the Government stood on the issue was fundamentally different over the method.

The Opposition talked of re-nationalization packages and of the Government creating jobs by spending more money. This was a country's whole post-war history and the current experience of countries throughout the world and just across the Channel showed that this did not produce a lasting cure.

To bring down unemployment on a lasting basis it was necessary to bring down inflation and costs to improve productivity. It was precisely because the Government was so concerned about unemployment that it was determined to go on doing just that.

A sustainable increase in jobs depended on money, low inflation and greater efficiency. That would be his objective as Chancellor. The House should reject the Opposition's defeatist amendment as decisively as the people rejected the same claptrap on June 9.

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP, said that despite some disagreements with the Government's economic policy and the Queen's Speech, he hoped that the Government succeeded. (Labour interruptions). The had no vested interest in the failure of the Government. If the Government failed, the country would have failed.

The SDP spoke in the House for 3,500,000 voters and on behalf of 7,250,000 voters - who voted for candidates supporting the joint project of the SDP and Labour.

Mr Thatcher had more chance of a successful Government if she were prepared to widen the basis of her support. She needed no reminding that she had the support of only 31 per cent.

He suggested that the Chancellor should consider joining the European Monetary system now, particularly at a lower rate and perhaps on the Italian system which allowed for more fluctuation.

Summing up the temptation to allow exchange rate to rise to contract inflation would be extremely damaging.

Mr Francis Pym, the former Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Conservative), said that the Labour Party, for the first time in 21 years, apart from a few months in 1975, he spoke without either the responsibility or the opportunity of Government.

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Shore Continued and terrible decline speculation which, if not directly inspired, was remarkably well informed.

So in my case it was as much the manner of the event as the event itself which bruised me. He was saying this to the House so that his silence should not be mistaken for acceptance and having given his feeling this once there was no more to be said. He would not allow what had happened to colour his response to the future for it was the future that mattered.

The Opposition amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's Speech was rejected on Tuesday night by 375 votes to 215 - Government majority 160. The amendment regretted the commitment in the Speech to the deployment of cruise missiles and to the continuation of the Trident programme; the Government's failure to secure changes in the EEC's common agricultural policy and budget; and the Government's refusal to support adequate action for international economic recovery.

During the later stages of the debate, Mr John Morris (Aberdeen, Lab) a former deputy minister, speaking of the sinking of the General Belgrano, said it would be a serious matter serious doubt remained that the single act of changing the policy of firing at such short notice with very limited consultation resulted in a substantial acceleration of the Falklands war and subsequent loss of life on both sides when there were serious hopes that it could have been brought to an end. If that was conclusively proved it would be a national and personal disgrace.

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# Minister promises lower taxes and more sales of state firms

## HOUSE OF LORDS

Further reductions in taxation would come high on the Government's list of priorities, but it must depend on prudent management of Government finances Lord Cockfield, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said in opening the last day's debate on the Queen's Speech in the House of Lords.

Government policies would be directed to securing a continued reduction of inflation through firm, medium-term monetary and fiscal policies against the background of a growing, more dynamic and more competitive economy.

It was important that the proportion of the national income pre-empted by the Government should be reduced. Of the total employed population, 30 per cent, seven million people, were employed in the public sector.

In the coming year the Government hoped to set the public sector borrowing requirement down to 2½ per cent of the national income which would be one of the lowest in the developed world.

National prosperity depended upon individual prosperity; governments could not create wealth they could only create the conditions in which wealth could be created and they in turn had to make the opportunities offered.

The foundations had been laid in the last Parliament for the recovery of the economy. What was required now was stable prices, lower rates of interest and adequate incentives. The Government remained convinced the best incentive to improve the use of resources lay in opening new areas to market forces.

The most effective method was to return nationalised industries to the private sector. This would include British Telecom, British Rail, British Airways, substantial parts of British Steel, British Shipbuilders and British Leyland, as many as possible of British Airports and the British Gas Corporation's oil assets.

Excessive pay settlements had been a major factor in creating unemployment and if it was to be reduced, as it must, pay settlements would also have to be reduced. That was a lesson union leaders and pay negotiators had to learn. Total output had recovered by 2½-3 per cent on the spring of last year.

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and consumer spending was up by 3 per cent on the same date. The CBI industrial trends inquiry showed that for the fifth successive month there had been an increase in the output and improved order books for home and export.

Lord Bruce of Donington, for the Opposition, moved an amendment deploring that the Queen's Speech had contained no proposals to assist manufacturing industry or to reduce unemployment.

There were no constructive proposals, he said, for the advancement of the country's welfare either in terms of the wealth it produced or the individual welfare of its citizens. There should have been a whole list of measures calculated to aid manufacturing industry.

A recent leading article in *The Times* had said that net imports of manufactures should be regarded as the logical, and indeed necessary, counterpart of net exports of oil and services. The old Thatcherism, he said, had once been regarded as the voice of the Government. Were the comments in the article the view of the Government?

The article also said that Britain's deficit on manufactured trade was an acceptable feature of the economy. It reflected the country's natural endowment and improved industrial efficiency. Did that reflect the policy of the Government?

The future of the economy lay in the hands of the Government. It was a lesson union leaders and pay negotiators had to learn. Total output had recovered by 2½-3 per cent on the spring of last year.

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busy in the last year in their boardrooms, giving themselves pay rises of 15 and 25 per cent. That was not a good example of leadership. Lady Slessor (13 said that at the end of the debate the Liberals proposed to move an amendment noting that the Government had obtained the support of only 31 per cent of the electorate and regretting the absence of practical measures in both the public and private sectors to give effect to the Government's stated aim to increase prosperity and reduce unemployment without recourse to the policies advocated in the Labour Party manifesto.

The Liberal Party, she went on, would be concerned in putting forward proposals to deal with what was a pretty black picture. They recognized the importance of reducing inflation and keeping it down.

They welcomed the fact that at no point had the Government weakened their opposition to protectionist measures. Retreat into protectionism and economic nationalism was one of the most serious threats to recovery or any continuation of recovery.

Lord Lugg (Con), in a maiden speech, said the Government had begun to recognize the merits of small businesses. Stable prices were the precondition of success. If prices were stable industries would look forward to progress and development, and the benefits which would flow in employment and other ways.

Lady Lockwood (Lab) said three ingredients for competitive industry were greater understanding of industry, greater understanding of the system, greater partnership between higher education and industry, and a greater share of resources devoted to education and training.

Lord Baser (Con), in a maiden speech, said the Queen's Speech made it clear that the Government's commitment to the welfare state. "The Conservatives have won reelection with a programme in the hands of a Prime Minister," an article in *The Times* on October 5, 1982, in an eve-of-conference message.

The fundamental issue was not economic but moral, and he said that although he was an economist, the issue was the responsibility of people to manage their own affairs. This was clearly recognized in a thoughtful leading article in *The Times* on October 5, 1982, in an eve-of-conference message.

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# New British microcomputer undercuts world market

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

The Apricot, fruit of Britain's most ambitious microcomputer manufacturing project, was launched in front of 2,000 dealers at Wembley Conference Centre in north-west London.

Apricot's manufacturer, Applied Computer Techniques (ACT), also announced a worldwide distribution agreement with an American company, Victor Technologies, which is expected to win £25m worth of exports in its first year of production.

ACT will begin volume manufacturing of Apricots at its new £10m factory in Glenrothes, Fife, in September. 4,000 computers a month by next spring, the total output for 1984 should be worth £80m. About 400 new jobs will be created in the area, known locally as Silicon Glen.

Apricot, a portable personal computer with a powerful 16-bit microprocessor, will cost from £1,500, which includes software worth about £1,000. ACT claims that existing comparable models are twice as expensive.

The computer's keyboard and control unit clip together into a 17lb briefcase-sized package for easy carrying while the display monitor is carried separately. In practice, an executive using Apricot at home or in the office would probably buy a second monitor for £145.

ACT is not promoting Apricot primarily on the basis of portability but as an all-round "fourth generation" micro.

Apricot's most unusual features is its microscreen, a small (two-line 40-column) liquid crystal display built into the keyboard, which allows the computer to work without the monitor. The microscreen can also label six touch-sensitive keys whose functions are changed by the programme in use.

ACT will also sell an Apricot "mouse", a small box which the user pushes around his desk to move the cursor on the screen. This year the mouse has suddenly become the most fashionable pointing device for on-market personal computers. Apricot is also one of the first machines to store data on the new 3.5-inch microfloppy disc instead of the normal 5.25-inch discs.

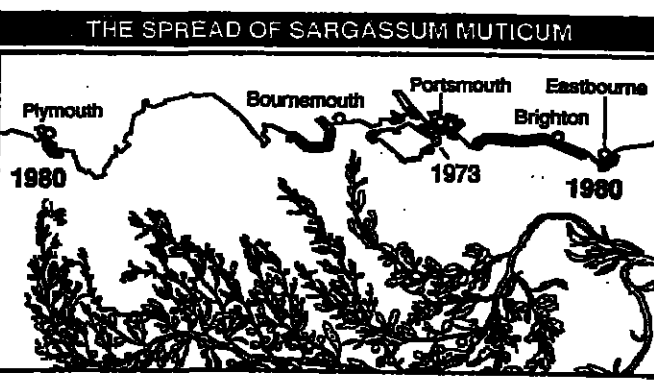
# Alien seaweed 'out of control'

By Craig Seton

A prolific Japanese seaweed first discovered in British waters 10 years ago has now spread the length of the south coast and has defied attempts by scientists to control it.

*Sargassum muticum*, which is a particular nuisance in narrow channels where it clogs the outboards of small boats, has now been found as far west as Mousehole, in Cornwall, and is likely in time to spread round the British coastline.

According to marine biologists it is here to stay. Attempts have been made to gather it by hand and mechanically, and also to interfere with its reproductive biology, but costs have prevented an effective attack on its growth.



The seaweed was thought to have arrived in British waters with the importation of oysters to France, where it is also found, and its first sighting in Britain was at the harbour at Bournemouth, on the Isle of Wight.

There were early fears that it would out-compete native seaweeds and that it would not support the



## Soviet leaders fear Nato will take advantage of Warsaw Pact discord

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Soviet leaders are worried that the failure to reach firm agreement on a response to Nato at this week's Warsaw Pact summit may weaken the Soviet position during the visit to Moscow by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, East European sources say.

Dr Kohl begins four days of talks in Moscow on Monday, and is being seen not only as the West German leader but as a representative of all the Western powers.

The Russians regard West Germany as a weak link in the Western alliance compared to Britain or France and are hoping to put pressure on Dr Kohl to reconsider West Germany's commitment to the deployment of new American missiles in Europe this year.

The Kremlin, however, was given little comfort by Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the West German Economics Minister, who told Soviet leaders bluntly this week that they should not be misled by noisy protests against the missiles in West Germany into thinking Bonn would change its mind.

Sources said the Russians would present the largely conciliatory line taken by this week's Warsaw Pact meeting as a sign of Soviet moderation during their talks with Dr Kohl. But the Kremlin had originally intended to combine an appeal for détente and arms control

with a strong and concrete threat to retaliate against Nato by moving Soviet missiles into Eastern Europe, sources said.

Opposition to this strategy had come mainly from President Ceausescu of Romania, who had been reluctant to attend the summit at all. Before leaving Bucharest, the Romanian leader pointedly emphasised his long-standing opposition to increased defence spending and the holding of Warsaw Pact manoeuvres on Romanian soil.

Other East European leaders also had reservations about being put in the firing line by retaliatory threats, sources said. They included Mr Janos Kadar, the Hungarian leader. Support for the Soviet proposal came from East Germany and Czechoslovakia, the most likely sites for Soviet missiles.

Because of lack of agreement, the summit only lasted one day and was mostly confined to the missiles question. Only last week, Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Soviet Defence Minister, repeated a warning issued by Moscow at the end of May that it would retaliate against Nato deployments by taking measures in coordination with its Warsaw Pact allies.

It is thought that East European leaders, beginning with Mr Kadar, will return to Moscow in mid-July for further consultations after the visit by

Dr Kohl. There is doubt, however, over whether President Andropov will this year hold the Crimea summit meetings favoured by President Brezhnev, during the politically quiet summer months.

Diplomats said that with Moscow keen to avoid the Nato deployments in December, at all costs, and with the Warsaw Pact determined to come to terms with the West at Geneva soon, it was unlikely that this summer would be all that quiet in any case.

● **BRUSSELS:** The Nato council is studying the text of the Warsaw Pact communiqué, which it has only just received, so there was no statement at the conclusion of its meeting here, Frederick Bonnard writes.

Nato officials consider that the alliance does not wish to get involved in block-to-block negotiations. The Warsaw Pact attempted to do this in January with its summit meeting in Prague, when it offered a treaty on the non-use of force, and the present statement does not take matters any further.

● **OSLO:** Vice-President George Bush was briefed on issues concerning Nato's north flank during the first day of a two-day visit to Norway yesterday, Reuters reports.

He also met King Olav for lunch at the royal castle.

Leading article, page 13

## How the presidential debate was won

### Reagan defends use of Carter's secret papers

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

It began as a throw-away line in a new book by the White House correspondent of Time magazine. Then the Washington cocktail party circuit took up the hunt for the "mole" who had supposedly been burrowing away in the Carter White House.

However, it is only in the past few days that the revelation that the Reagan campaign staff had access to President Carter's briefing book prior to the celebrated October 1980 televised debate between the two presidential candidates has become a major political issue in Washington, so much so that half the questions during the President's press conference on Tuesday night related to the briefing book.

The White House, fearful the affair could balloon into an embarrassing scandal that could upset President Reagan's reelection prospects next year, has launched a major damage-control exercise by calling in the Justice Department to conduct a vigorous monitoring of the incident for evidence of illegality.

It has also released hundreds of pages of documents with the intention of clearing the air by showing that the Reagan campaign had a regular flow of information from the Carter White House and not just the briefing book.

The Democrats see the affair as a golden opportunity to create maximum political



Brought to book: President Reagan answering press questions about his use of Mr Carter's documents.

discomfort for the Reagan Administration which has always sought to portray itself as being more honest and upright than any of its predecessors, and has tried to put as much distance as possible between it and the

Republican administration of Mr Richard Nixon.

Mr Charles Manatt, the Democratic National Committee chairman, has called for the appointment of a Watergate-style special prosecutor to investigate the matter.

Mr Donald Albosta (Democrat, Michigan), chairman of a House of Representatives committee dealing with the civil service, is planning to investigate whether any laws were violated by the mole - believed to be one of three secretaries who were left over from the Nixon and Ford administration - who supposedly purloined the two-inch thick black briefing book and passed it on to the Reagan campaign staff.

At his press conference on Tuesday night, the president skillfully deflected questions about the ethics of making use of his opponent's private documents, noting that "It probably wasn't too much different from the press rushing into print with the Pentagon papers, which were stolen."

People in Washington started to realize there was more to the affair than was at first apparent when senior Administration officials began issuing contradictory denials over the weekend. Until then, most people had seemed prepared to go along with the President's joking off-the-cuff remark that it was much ado about nothing.

The firmest denial has come from Mr William Casey, Mr Reagan's campaign manager and head of the Central Intelligence Agency, who claims to have no recollection of the whole business. However, according to Mr James Baker, White House chief of staff, it was Mr Casey who had supplied the Reagan

## Bonn offers E Berlin no-strings guarantee

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

The West German government has agreed to guarantee credit of 1,000m DM (£253m) to East Germany as an act of good will to improve relations between the two states. Cabinet approval, virtually a formality, is expected soon and an agreement will then be signed with East Berlin.

The size of the guarantee, to be provided by a consortium of Land banks and the fact that no strings are attached, has surprised many people, especially as the East Germans have not given any specific *quid pro quo*.

The present Government has several times insisted that East Berlin must do more to reciprocate Bonn's attempts to improve relations.

The Government spokesman yesterday said only that Bonn was ready to set trust against trust. But commentators here see the offer as a way of cementing East Germany's interest in keeping good relations with Bonn even after the

probable deployment of Nato missiles here in the autumn.

Since Bavaria is also sharing the guarantee of credit, Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Prime Minister, who has consistently called for a tougher line towards East Berlin and criticized East Germany's exploitation of its special financial relationship with the Federal Republic, is assumed to have agreed.

Observers have noted that by deciding this before Dr Helmut Kohl's visit to Moscow, Bonn has made it more difficult for the Russians to threaten Bonn by warning of worse relations between the two German states if the missile deployment goes ahead.

The East Germans, already strongly dependent on their Western neighbour for economic aid, are now in no position to cause difficulties for Bonn, and have no interest in doing so.

The Chancellor will tell the Russians of his country's insistence on developing closer relations with East Germany, though overall East-West relations are clearly going to be the dominant theme.

Yesterday, the Bonn Government released the text of President Reagan's letter to Dr Kohl, handed over by Vice-President Bush on Saturday, in which Mr Reagan calls the Moscow visit an "important mission" which has his full support.

He told the Chancellor that a joint approach to East-West relations was especially important, and expressed his confidence in Dr Kohl's personal dedication to the security of the West.



Herr Strauss: Approval of credit assumed.

## Trudeau claims prosperity has returned

From John Best, Ottawa

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, has claimed the advent of a new era of prosperity for Canada.

In a nationally televised address on Tuesday night Mr Trudeau said "economic recovery is not just around the corner. It is here... we are passing from recession to restored prosperity."

He claimed that the Liberal Government's "six-and-five" restraint programme, holding public service wage increases to 6 per cent this year and 5 per cent next year, had already brought inflation down from near 12 per cent to 5.4 per cent in one year.

As a result, more jobs were being created and business activity was expanding.

But Mr Trudeau noted that unemployment remained at a near postwar high of 1,500,000.

## Castro calls off his plans to tour Europe

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

Plans for a tour of several European capitals by Dr Fidel Castro the Cuban leader, have apparently been called off.

Reliable sources yesterday said the trip was cancelled after President Mitterrand indicated it might further complicate France's political difficulties.

President Castro is understood to have put out feelers last winter with various Socialist-European Governments for a trip this autumn to Spain, France, Sweden and Austria.

The defeat of Chancellor Kreisky in the recent Austrian elections may also have influenced Dr Castro's decision to cancel his visit.

He has been keen on visiting Europe, the sources said, and a tour might have increased political support in the West for his government, thereby increasing his leverage in his tense relations with Washington.

## Americans question safety of bridges

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

The collapse of a bridge on the main highway between New York and New England has focused attention on the state of America's bridges. It is known that hundreds of them are in a poor state of repair and demands for better maintenance are growing.

The main suspect in the collapse of the 25-year-old Mianus river bridge, near Greenwich, Connecticut, is a 7in steel pin which may have worked loose because of traffic vibration. Four vehicles fell into the river when a 100ft section of the bridge collapsed. Three people were killed.

A report on the state's

bridges four years ago said that "the potential for a major catastrophe from a bridge failure increases daily". Another report, in 1981, repeated the warning and said more money should be spent on maintenance. The state authorities had at that time cut their repair fund because of a stained budget.

Concern about the condition of bridges has grown. The United States Transportation Department says half the country's road bridges are obsolete. In Connecticut alone many bridges have been described as drastically deteriorating.

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## Hostage dramas in Africa

## Sick Briton reveals terms of Sudanese rebels for releasing aid workers

A group of white mission workers and aid workers captured and now held hostage in a remote part of southern Sudan by a previously unknown rebel group are being well treated, but their captors have threatened to kill them if their demands - for publicity, cash and clothing - are not met by Wednesday.

This was stated here yesterday by a British biologist, Mr Conrad Aveling, aged 32, of Wye, Kent, who was captured last weekend by the rebels in the Boma national park, close to the Ethiopian border in southern Sudan. Mr Aveling was allowed by his captors to fly to Nairobi for medical treatment because he was ill with bacillary dysentery.

The remaining hostages are Mr John Haspel, an American missionary and his wife, a Dutch nurse, a Canadian pilot and Herr Alois Scheidt, a West German technician.

They are being held by a group of about 15 armed men who say they belong to the Southern Sudan Liberation Front, whose aim is to secure the independence of the mainly Christian southern Sudan. They have demanded

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

\$40,000 in cash and 150 sets of clothing - shirts, trousers and shoes - and have also insisted that their claim to independence for southern Sudan be given full publicity by the BBC and the Voice of America.

Mr Aveling, who is in hospital here, said he was awakened in his tent last Friday by a group of armed men led by a well-educated southern Sudanese who spoke good English. The same group surrounded the home Haspels, an American missionary family working for the "Across" organization.

They also captured the local police station after firing shots in the air - causing the small police garrison to flee into the bush.

The rebels later captured another group of mission workers who landed in two light aircraft at Boma, but allowed some of them, including the three Haspel children, to fly to Nairobi.

The rebels went to Boma after learning that a Sudan Air Force fighter plane had landed there - but the aircraft was taken off before they arrived.

On Tuesday the rebels allowed the second light air-

craft, piloted by Mr Martin Overdune, a Canadian, to fly to Lodwar, northern Kenya, with an injured Ethiopian woman who needed hospital treatment. But Mr Overdune had to fly back to Boma or risk harm being done to the hostages.

Mr Aveling said the hostages were not ill-treated, but their captors appeared to be determined men. "Their leader who is well educated, has an idealistic glint in his eye."

Mr Aveling, who was working for the Frankfurt Zoological Society on a research project in the new national park, said: "We were not closely guarded - but there was nowhere to run to. It is a thousand miles from anywhere."

He said the captives were interrogated, mainly to establish whether they were linked with the Sudan Government - which they were not.

There has recently been a revival of anti-government activity in southern Sudan, but this is the first time the outside world has heard of the Southern Sudan Liberation Front, which is formed of four organizations working for independence for southern Sudan from the Muslim north.

## Unita holds on to women captives

Paris (AFP) - The rebel Angolan Unita movement indicated yesterday that not all the Czechoslovak women and children it has been holding since March would be released under an arrangement with the Red Cross.

A communiqué issued here said that those "whose health needs treatment" would be freed in response to an appeal from the Pope.

But those whose health has been declared good by the International Committee of the Red Cross would be freed in exchange for Unita leaders

imprisoned in the jails of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the release of seven British mercenaries, "if the United Kingdom so wishes".

Earlier reports said that all the 17 women and 21 children would be freed, but their release had been delayed indefinitely for what was said to be last minute problems of coordination among the parties concerned.

JOHANNESBURG: A South African Government

spokesman said that hostages would not be passing through Jan Smuts airport in Johannesburg yesterday as expected (Reuters report).

It was not known why the release had been delayed.

In Geneva, International Red Cross officials said the release had been delayed for reasons beyond their control, and was now expected to take place in a few days.

Diplomatic sources there said the postponement was caused by a problem in finding a transit point for Czechoslovak diplomats to meet the hostages.

## Church in Polish farm finance deal

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

A politically controversial scheme involving the Roman Catholic church leadership in three countries, Polish private farmers and the world of high finance has come to light in the fervent search for evidence of a deal between the Vatican and General Jaruzelski's Government.

According to church sources, the scheme was approved in principle during talks between the Polish Prime Minister, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, and General Jaruzelski during a meeting held shortly before the Pope visited Poland two weeks ago.

The idea of the plan, which was first hatched some nine months ago, is that the episcopates in West Germany and the United States would try to raise about \$1.3bn over five years to buy fertilizers and farm machinery for Poland's private farmers.

The agricultural assistance would be administered at least in part by the church - perhaps in the form of a board on which the church would have a significant but minority shareholding. The plan was discussed during the Pope's visit to Poland - either at the top level with General Jaruzelski, or at foreign minister level - and it is clear that this is one concrete concession that the Government is prepared to offer.

However, church informants discount any deal done on the question of the future of Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity union.

There is none the less little doubt that the church believes that Mr Walesa has no active role to play in Polish politics at present.

● Sikorski ashes: Meanwhile, Poland has renewed pressure on the British Government to restore the ashes of General Wladyslaw Sikorski to Poland. General Sikorski, a Polish wartime hero and Prime Minister of the Polish government-in-exile, died in an air crash over Gibraltar in 1943 but the British authorities have so far refused.

● TV channel closed: The chairman of Polish radio and television has decided temporarily to close down the second television channel and a number of radio programmes, according to informed sources. About 1,000 television workers will lose their jobs. The sweeping move is aimed at streamlining the television bureaucracy and was necessary for "technical reasons".



Dr Banda: Offering voters a measure of choice.

## Many seats at risk in Malawi poll

From Michael Hornsby, Lilongwe, Malawi

Malawians finish two days of voting today to elect a new parliament in a country that is not so much a one-party state as a one-man state.

Now probably in his 80s, the Life President (Ngoni or Conqueror) Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda, who has governed his country with an iron hand since independence from Britain in 1964, is not merely the ruler of Malawi, the former Nyasaland. He is Malawi.

Dr Banda is also life president of the Malawi Congress Party (MCP), which since the introduction of a Republican constitution in 1966, has been the only political organization, and he acts as the Minister of External Affairs, Justice and Agriculture.

Yet this week's polls will offer Malawi's voters a measure of choice, albeit within limits carefully defined by the Ngwazi. Exactly how many of Malawi's six million inhabitants are voters is a moot point. No official here can put a figure on the number who have registered.

In the last election in 1978 two ministers, a deputy Speaker, and a third of the Members of Parliament lost their seats. A similar turnover is expected this time.

Some 225 candidates, 18 of them women, are running for election with 101 seats vacant. In 21 seats the sitting MCP member is unopposed. In 38 seats there are two competing candidates, in 23, three candidates, in 11, four candidates, and in three, five candidates. Six Cabinet ministers are among those whose seats are being challenged.

Five seats are not being contested by anyone: the official explanation is that none of the candidates proposed was able to pass the tests of proficiency in English which all would-be MPs are required to sit.

It is one of the eccentricities of Dr Banda's rule that the proceedings of the National Assembly are conducted only in English, a language in which he is much more at home than in his native tongue.

Many observers here predict an unusually low turn-out in the election because of the recent, and still unexplained, deaths of two popular Cabinet ministers in what the Government insists was a car accident.

## Accused officers were in line for promotion

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

The former commander of the Zimbabwe Air Force said in the high court here yesterday that he had seen three of the six officers charged with complicity in the Thornhill sabotage operation as potential successors.

Air Marshal Norman Walsh, who retired last month on the day the trial started and was giving evidence for the defence, said that he had nominated Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slater as Chief of Staff in December 1981 "with the intention that he should succeed me as commander".

The promotion had been approved by Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister. Air Marshal Walsh described Air Vice-Marshal Slater as having qualities of loyalty and integrity and as one of the most outstanding officers in the force.

He said that in a projected list of future commanders compiled before the sabotage he named Air Commodore Philip Pile, as a potential

successor to Air Vice-Marshal Slater and Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, as commander in the 1990s.

He described Air Commodore Pile, formerly Zimbabwe's first air attaché at the Zimbabwe High Commission in London, as totally dedicated.

Wing Commander Briscoe, he said, had strong integrity and sound standards. He too was totally dedicated.

Air Marshal Walsh said he had known the other three accused less well but that Wing Commander John Cox had been a strict disciplinarian and "the right man at the right time" when he was promoted Commander of the Air Force Regiment.

He said he had seen a report by Air Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd registering concern over security at Thornhill and had been pleasantly surprised when Air Lieutenant Neville Weir had passed out top student on a course for Hawk pilots in Britain.

## Poll boost for Hawke

From Tony Dabondia, Melbourne

Despite the introduction of a mini-budget last month which cut tax concessions and allowances for middle income earners, support for the Labour Government, led by Mr Bob Hawke, has grown since the federal election in March.

According to a Gallup poll published yesterday, the Government enjoys the support of 52 per cent of the electorate, compared with 50 per cent last March. Support for the Liberal

National Party coalition dropped by more than 3 per cent over the same period.

The most worrying news for the coalition must be the fact that the Labour Party is shown as being even further ahead in the 18 to 24-age bracket, among whom 59 per cent said that they would vote Labour while only 32 per cent said that they would vote for the opposition coalition.

## West German to take over from Lefebvre

From Our Correspondent, Geneva

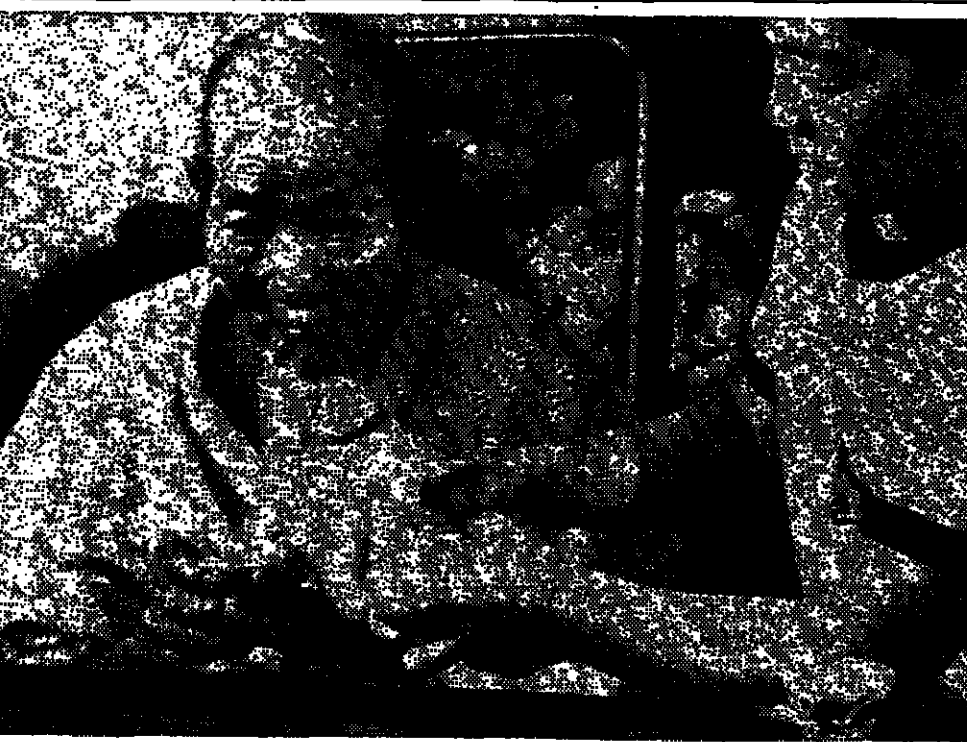
Mgr Marcel Lefebvre, the traditionalist Roman Catholic archbishop, announced during a ceremony in which he ordained 22 priests that he is stepping down as head of the fraternity he founded. However, he will as its only archbishop, continue to officiate at ordinations.

The rebel archbishop, aged 78, who founded the Sacerdotal Brotherhood of St Pius X, 13 years ago, is being succeeded by a West German priest, Father Franz Schmidberger, aged 37.

The fraternity has associates in West European countries. Mr Lefebvre, upholder of the full Tridentine Mass, was suspended by the Vatican six years ago, but not excommunicated. At a similar ordination two years ago, he described the advent of a Socialist government in France as "the work of the Devil".

A congregation of several thousand, predominantly French, attended yesterday's ordination Mass at the Ecuine seminary, in the upper Rhône valley.

"We have not wished to be schismatics or heretics, only Catholics," Mr Lefebvre said in his homily.



## The world's most senior citizen

Mr Shigechiyo Izumi, here being served a cup of sake by a young relative on the eve of his 118th birthday yesterday, is the world's oldest person, according to the Guinness Book of Records. Mr Izumi, who has lived all his life on the Japanese island of Tokushima, is known to be the age claimed for him because he was recorded as

a six-year-old in Japan's first census, in 1871. Many other claims bulge files in the Guinness Book of Records offices - ages of up to 150 years in some cases - but documentary evidence is sparse. Britain's oldest person, Mrs Anna Williams, aged 110, lives in an old people's home in Swansea.

Crime passion: Sieglide Zant, a 40-year-old Austrian woman, standing tensely in the dock in Poelten while her former boy friend, Michael Klans, gives evidence from the witness box behind her. She was accused of murdering her 16-year-old rival, Christine Doppler, with a knife in a fit of jealousy.

## Church in Polish farm finance deal

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

A politically controversial scheme involving the Roman Catholic church leadership in three countries, Polish private farmers and the world of high finance has come to light in the fervent search for evidence of a deal between the Vatican and General Jaruzelski's Government.

According to church sources, the scheme was approved in principle during talks between the Polish Prime Minister, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, and General Jaruzelski during a meeting held shortly before the Pope visited Poland two weeks ago.

The idea of the plan, which was first hatched some nine months ago, is that the episcopates in West Germany and the United States would try to raise about \$1.3bn over five years to buy fertilizers and farm machinery for Poland's private farmers.

The agricultural assistance would be administered at least in part by the church - perhaps in the form of a board on which the church would have a significant but minority shareholding. The plan was discussed during the Pope's visit to Poland - either at the top level with General Jaruzelski, or at foreign minister level - and it is clear that this is one concrete concession that the Government is prepared to offer.

However, church informants discount any deal done on the question of the future of Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity union.

There is none the less little doubt that the church believes that Mr Walesa has no active role to play in Polish politics at present.

● Sikorski ashes: Meanwhile, Poland has renewed pressure on the British Government to restore the ashes of General Wladyslaw Sikorski to Poland. General Sikorski, a Polish wartime hero and Prime Minister of the Polish government-in-exile, died in an air crash over Gibraltar in 1943 but the British authorities have so far refused.

● TV channel closed: The chairman of Polish radio and television has decided temporarily to close down the second television channel and a number of radio programmes, according to informed sources. About 1,000 television workers will lose their jobs. The sweeping move is aimed at streamlining the television bureaucracy and was necessary for "technical reasons".

## Arafat's fighters humiliated

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Humbled by their defeat at the hands of Palestinian rebels along the Beirut-Damascus highway, officers of the Palestine Liberation Organization still loyal to Mr Yasser Arafat expressed their somewhat embarrassed enthusiasm yesterday for further Arab mediation between the PLO leader and President Assad of Syria.

While still insisting that his guerrillas would fight "for a long time" against Palestinian rebels, Mr Abu Jihad (Khalil al Wazzir), Mr Arafat's military commander, announced in the north Lebanese city of Tripoli that he wanted to encourage "Arab and international mediation for reconciliation".

He was speaking from a position of weakness. At least 28 Palestinians - 15 of them loyal to Mr Arafat - have died in fighting between PLO groups in the Bekkaa Valley over the past two days and the Syrian Army has successfully cut all the main supply routes for the PLO loyalists through the Bekkaa.

"We are facing some difficulty," Mr Abu Jihad said. "But we have enough supplies to fight away any further attacks".

The latest humiliation for Mr Arafat's men came outside the village of Bar Elias early yesterday, when rebels stormed into the local PLO office, raking it with gunfire. By daybreak the bullet-pocked office was being stripped of documents and furniture by

the mutineers. A poster of Mr Arafat lay screwed up on the ground outside. The rebellious guerrillas of Colonel Abu Moussa were patrolling the roads, carrying automatic rifles, watched by the crew of a Syrian T-54 tank.

Only west of Chitaura - outside the village of Idita - have the PLO loyalists hung on, although yesterday the local commander had lost his telephone connexion to Mr Abu Jihad's headquarters in Tripoli and was supported now by only four teenage guerrillas holding AK47 rifles.

According to PLO official in Riyadh, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia is trying to arrange a meeting between Mr Arafat and Mr Assad when the PLO chairman visits the Gulf after this week's meeting of the PLO executive committee. Algeria has already approached the Syrians in the hope of assuaging Mr Assad's anger and persuading him to withdraw the explosion order against Mr Arafat.

The Syrians, however, are apparently more ebullient than ever. Mr Assad, seeming even more self-confident than usual, told a meeting of Muslim religious leaders on Tuesday night that Syria was still refusing to accept the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement because it gave Israel a security zone in southern Lebanon which, he said, would extend to within 15 miles of Damascus, but 120 miles from Tel Aviv.

## Mexico making efforts to build confidence

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Señor Bernardo Sepúlveda, the Mexican Foreign Minister, saw Lord Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England yesterday after earlier discussions with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr Cecil Parkinson. Mexico's financial nightmare was only one of the topics reviewed.

After a fruitful meeting with Mexican ambassadors from all over Europe, which was the main purpose of his visit to Britain, Señor Sepúlveda said that confidence in Mexico among the international financial community was growing because of determined efforts by the seven-month old administration in Mexico City.

Dismissing American perceptions of Mexico as "the last domino" in Latin America, he

pointed to tourism as one of the alternative sources of foreign exchange following the slump in world oil prices.

The Falkland Islands were not discussed, if only because he had lengthy talks with Mr Francis Pym, the then Foreign Secretary, on the royal yacht Britannia during the Queen's visit to North America. Mexico was ready and willing to act as a diplomatic "bridge" for Britain and Argentina, but the UN General Assembly meeting last September would be the next real opportunity to move forward, he said.

Meanwhile it was important for all foreign troops, not just Cubans, to get out of Central America. This might or might not have referred to British troops in Belize.

## Genscher tries to save budget

From Our Own Correspondent, Strasbourg

As European MPs met in Strasbourg yesterday to hear a report from Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher about his work as president of the EEC Council of Ministers over the past six months, there was widespread discontent about the lack of progress towards reforming the Community financing along lines laid down by the Parliament when it first rejected Britain's budget rebate last year.

There was a growing feeling that more pressure needed to be applied, and that the easiest way of doing this would be to block the supplementary budget, which would mean the Community could run out of money this October.

The vast bulk of this supplementary budget is to pay for the runway cost this year of supporting the common agricultural policy but the extra British budget rebate, agreed at the Strasbourg summit, is also included in it.

Because of Parliament's militant mood, both Herr Genscher and Mr Gaston Thorn, the Commission president, went out of their way in their speeches to humour members.

Herr Genscher said that the Stuttgart summit had cleared the way for structural reform of finances, developing new policies, enlarging the Community, solving the British budget problem.

This means that in his view there was a very real link between solving the British budget problem and agreeing on reform - a link which has been firmly rejected by Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

## Falklands plane forced to land in Brazil

By Our Foreign Staff

A second British aircraft within a week has made an emergency landing in Brazil on its way to the Falklands.

The latest incident caused "amazement and consternation" at the Argentine Embassy in Brasilia, an Argentine diplomat said.

Señor Hugo Caminos, the Argentine Ambassador, told Señior Ramiro Saravia, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, that he was concerned the affair might harm relations between the two South American countries.

Brazil says it allows British aircraft to make emergency landings only and has refused normal refuelling facilities. Britain has been refuelling its Falklands aircraft in flight.

The latest emergency landing occurred on Tuesday when a Hercules put down at Florianopolis. Last Thursday another RAF Hercules was forced to land in Brazil's Canaas base near the Uruguayan border. Both aircraft had flown from Ascension Island.

In London the Ministry of Defence emphasized that landings on an "ad hoc basis" had been agreed with the Brazilian Government.

## Third time lucky for peace trio

Moscow - Three independent Soviet peace campaigners yesterday succeeded in meeting British diplomats at their third attempt, but another Soviet peace activist was prevented from attending the meeting by Moscow police (Richard Owen writes).

The activists belong to a banned Moscow peace group called the "Group for the Establishment of trust between the USA and the USSR, founded a year ago."

They have been trying for several weeks to hand over a letter to Mrs Margaret Thatcher protesting against the treatment of British peace activists, but have twice been detained by police and KGB officials before they could enter the British Embassy compound.

## Senate upholds abortion right

Washington - America's powerful anti-abortion lobby suffered its second major defeat in a fortnight when the Senate rejected by 50-49 votes constitutional amendment that would ban abortions. A two thirds majority in both Houses is necessary to amend the constitution.

Earlier this month the Supreme Court reaffirmed its historic 1973 decision legalizing abortion. (Nicholas Ashford writes).

## Flagship found

Cairo (Reuters) - The wreckage of the 120-cannon French battleship, the *Richelieu*, was found by a Franco-Egyptian expedition. Ships with heavy cranes will attempt to recover it and three other warships in August.

## Life for hijack

Colombo - Sepak - Elanayake, 33-year-old Sri Lankan who hijacked an Alitalia jumbo jet at Bangkok and successfully demanded a ransom of \$300,000 was sentenced to life imprisonment in the High Court here. The court also ruled that Alitalia be paid back the ransom money from a frozen bank account.

## Destefanis ban

Señor Osvaldo Destefanis, who failed to take the relatives of Argentine war dead to the Falklands graves, learnt on Tuesday that he had been refused an entry visa by Britain on the grounds that his presence would not be "conducive to the public good". His fight to take the relatives to the islands would continue, he vowed.

British proposals to help to secure the future for the Gibraltar dockyard, if and when it is commercialized, were the focal point of discussions in Whitehall yesterday.

Sir Joshua Hassan, the colony's chief minister, led the Gibraltar team.

## Smugglers held

Pontevedra (Reuters) - In a month-long operation, Spanish police and customs officers detained 67 people, including 27 Civil Guards, in a crackdown on tobacco smugglers around this Galician port. Twenty three were captured at sea.

## Eagles fight jet

Moscow (AP) - Two eagles attacked a Soviet LA10 passenger subprop over the north Caucasus and chased it to its landing. The pilot took evasive action but the eagles struck again as the jet landed, leaving a 16in dent and scratches in its left wing.

## Bus charges

Paris (AFP) - The owner and driver of a bus involved in a multiple crash last July 31 near Dijon in which 53 people died, including 45 children, were charged with manslaughter.

## Solid beer

Kobe (Reuters) - A Japanese company is launching a "solid beer" next Tuesday. Mixed with apple and lemon juice and solidified into a jelly it will be sold in square glasses.

## Russians increase leads

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

The Soviet chess team increased its lead in the European team championship final at Plovdiv, Bulgaria, yesterday by beating Denmark 5-1 with two adjourned games in round four.

England lost ground after a 4-3 defeat by The Netherlands, with one adjourned game that is certain to be drawn.

Standings after round four: USSR 24 and 2 adjourned games, England 23 and one adjourned game, The Netherlands 22 and one adjourned game, Denmark 10 and two adjourned games.



## THE ARTS

## Theatre

## Thrilling tribute to a nation's resilience

Fiddler on the Roof: "Thanks to tradition the village has remained intact, and its joyous music rings out..."

Fiddler on the Roof  
Apollo Victoria

Sixteen years after its first London appearance, here is Jerome Robbins' original production "reproduced" by Ruth Mitchell and Tom Abbott, and with Topol (still not quite old enough for the part) again heaving up the shafts of his horseless milk-cart, and earning a round of retrospective applause before he gets to the first line of "If I Were a Rich Man".

In the case of this tribute to the most indestructible nation on earth, it seems that the commercial theatre can rival the Habimah in preserving its past monuments.

In the present state of opportunistic musical revivals, it is a relief to find that *Fiddler on the Roof* has survived its long run and filming without hardening into a museum piece. Not that it was ever tethered to theatrical fashion. Firmly

rooted in the world of Sholem Aleichem, Chagall and Jewish folk music, it has the same integrity now that it had in the 1960s; and, if anything, with the continuing record of East European anti-Zionism, its pattern emerges even more clearly now than it did in 1967.

If ever there was a convincing defence of Jewish tribal law, this is it. Thanks to tradition - the village has remained intact, and its joyous music rings out from the players even though the ground may collapse under their feet.

The artfulness of the plot is in showing an apparent erosion of tradition. Tevye's recurring slogan is "On the other hand". The code may prescribe this or that, but on the other hand, why not let his eldest daughter marry a poor tailor, why not permit mixed dancing, why not trust his second daughter to a Siberian exile? Then the third daughter marries outside the tribe, and there is no other

hand. In this scene, Tevye is visited by two visitors: the first of his daughter as a little girl; the second of the whole community passing behind a gauze in the midst of ecstatic celebration, and the lost girl fades out into the darkness.

The rest of the production is a preparation for and a sequel to this crucial scene, which safeguards every detail from the danger of sentimentality. Not that there is much danger of that in the presence of Topol. As you would expect, he brings a total authority to the role of Tevye, but there is never the least trace of repeating an old routine.

He is the browbeaten husband, the sturdy patriarch having a candid little chat with the Almighty, the indulgent parent and other well-stereotyped roles; but in his case, angrily asserting his primacy of the family before taking a split-second look at Motel's (Peter Whitman) sewing-machine, or sitting with his departing

daughter at a matchwood whistle-stop in the midst of nowhere, the comedy and the anguish are all repeated anew. Tevye's Ruby could have an eye more like Ma's to threaten and command as the battleaxe Golde. But the small parts are generally zestfully played, and the dancing (particularly numbers danced at ground level) is as thrilling as ever.

Irving Wardle

## Escorial/Belisa

Grove

The king and the jester; the queen is dying, the jester assumes the king's crown for his "force", and the king sees the jester strangled with a laugh that turns to a sob after verbal wrestling that turns the clown's smile and scowl over and over on its head.

Michel de Ghelderode's work reawakens bad memories of

student productions posturing on the ideas embodied in this spurious dramatic flesh, but this style has mercifully few exponents here and the plays themselves are seldom seen.

Michael Batz has directed both plays for the Yorick Theatre Company's double bill, choosing the jester part while Jonathan Dockar-Drysdale revives the terror of Tree's King John posed in a spider-canopied throne with vile little lizards carved on the arms. "Crocodiles are past masters at these august griefs", I must tell them some time, though their grin can look suspiciously like a laugh.

Lorca's *Belisa* uses a stereotype more consciously and cleverly. Ominously introduced in this production by a Scarlati sonata whose violent passion breaks the bounds of the eighteenth century, a Pantalone-type aged husband marries a young wife, realizes that he has failed to possess her in any sense and draws her attention to

a handsome young lover watching her from the street. The lover is himself, and it is himself he kills. Not only is the play an elegant and powerful variation on *commedia dell'arte* stereotypes stretching as far as Molière and Goldoni: it would have been a great short story, but is clothed in action and dialogue which is either predictable or self-conscious and sometimes both. Theatre is a naturally tempting medium, but the fact that an artist has chosen it does not make it the best.

Mr Batz reappears as a tragic Don in white wig and white make-up, with two significant sprites leaping on to deliver arch, poetical comments that momentarily make this play as excruciating as its predecessor. Seeta Indrani is beautifully convincing as the voluptuous Belisa, and can almost speak a line like "I shall make him a crown of flowers like the noonday sun" without making you wonder what she can mean.

Anthony Masters

## Television

## How time flies by

The earnestness of Channel 4's *The World - A Television History* cannot be denied nor, indeed, its ambition. These qualities cry for attention in a period of repeats and summer ephemera when seriously addicted viewers are searching somewhat desperately for a fix. The snag is that worthiness tends to get the beady eye from programme controllers and to be confined to slots early or late and of short duration.

The last option obviously presents some logistical problems when you have the history of the world to deal with, and the result is that the programme moves with a speed which is likely to leave those with the best intentions but no copy of *The Times Atlas of World History*, on which the series is based, with a feeling they are trapped between time wars.

Only historians, who might not be watching, and Robert Powell, who reads the script, can be quite sure where they are and exactly who is being talked about. Last night we broke class for the year with programme

six, which in half an hour set out to encompass *The World Religions* from 600BC to AD500, a fertile period for transcendental man, suffering from a certain ennui with the old, often exhausting, cults and beginning to reach for something bigger and more fulfilling, possibly with a message for all.

Fortunately for the programme-makers, who had enough on their hands, this period excludes Mohammed, of whom we will hear more later when the series returns next year.

As it was, we nodded at Mahavira, the Hindu teacher (whom I tracked down later with some difficulty), Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha), Confucius, Lao Tzu, reputed author of the *Taoist Ching*, which sells briskly even today among seekers for an alternative in Hampstead and Islington. Zoroaster, Mithras, Moses and Jesus Christ. It was fast and furious but the graphics were good and it is hands up for Mohammed next year.

Dennis Hackett

## African music

## In for the vanguard

King Sunny Adé  
Hammersmith Palais

Regally gowned West African expatriates mingled with overheated leather-garbed punks; bespectacled pop ethnomusicologists danced next to Radio 1 producers: an ideal audience in the ideal hall on an ideally sultry night for the return to London of one of the world's great dance bands.

Feted from Paris to Peoria in the last year, King Sunny Adé is being hailed as the man to do for African music what Bob Marley did for reggae; a simplistic analysis, perhaps, but there are natural similarities extending beyond the common identity of their record company. As did Marley's Wailers, Adé's 17-piece African Beats are capturing virtually the entire vanguard audience whose fancies are eventually picked up by the mass market.

His mission is eased by an extravagant and compelling stage show, which on Tuesday night lasted for about two and a half hours without any significant breaks. Ten-minute fuses followed each other, interrupted by five-second pauses. This is made possible, I imagine, because to the players the music makes no more demands than the process of breathing.

Nor does it make too many demands on western ears. The

polyrhythms, although densely layered, are usually based on a firm 4/4, phrased in a very relaxed way; there is more rhythmic sophistication, in fact, in the call-and-response singing, led by Adé in the language of the Yoruba. Despite the band's huge momentum, the individual timbres are immediately appealing: a stinging steel guitar, a balalaika-textured harmony choir and, outstandingly, the talking drums of Africa. Timmy Olaitan and Ras... Aladokun.

All these are focused within an ensemble which manages to create a huge momentum without for a moment suggesting aggression. The effect is in fact oddly gentle, its hypnotizing lyricism sometimes suggesting a travel-poster notion of Polynesia in the soaring of the steel guitar above the silvery tinkling of a cowbell and the unburied rustle of maracas and shakers.

It would be a serious mistake, though, to listen to the African Beats with the same kind of analytical perception one might bring to bear on western musicians. This is music for dancing, for eating and drinking, for gossiping and arguing; it is designed to be heard from varying distances and with varying degrees of attention. It is an accompaniment to normal life; not a substitute for it.

Richard Williams

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LSO/Kubelik  
Barbican

At last! We have complained noisily about the shortcomings of both programming and performance standards in the LSO's first recidencies at the Barbican; but here, at the start of a new season, was a concert that could be wholeheartedly cheered. Rafael Kubelik returned to this country, and on Tuesday led the orchestra through the first two Brahms symphonies in performances which became better and better as the evening progressed.

The finale of the Second was fascinating. Kubelik swept the opening *adagio* voice along rather too exuberantly, I thought, but he was saving his pianissimo for the start to the development, where the theme is wonderfully coloured by drooping woodwind chromatic sighs. The same effect did not quite work at the start of the recapitulation, where crisp bounced octaves provide the counterpoint; yet Kubelik was able to keep the pulse of the music moving while attending to numerous details, and achieved a natural, thrilling sweep in the final pages

which was not in the least vulgar.

In his big-hearted humanity, in the way he moves boldly around the podium, adjusting, responding, encouraging, Kubelik reminds me most among great conductors of Jochum. But he has his own exuberance which gives a special sparkle to the music-making.

In the earlier part of the evening there had been several uneasy moments from the orchestra: oboes found it difficult to tune together, strings to play pizzicato together, and there were some stodgy passages in the First Symphony where Kubelik's encouragement was disregarded. But, by the time several changes of principals had been made for the Second Symphony (though Peter Lloyd and Anthony Camden resolutely remained, clarinet, bassoon and first horn were transformed), the strings were already responding far more positively to Kubelik's - admittedly sometimes vague but always impassioned - gestures. If the LSO can get this much better in one concert, how will they sound after the 11 others that Kubelik is due to conduct in the next couple of weeks?

Nicholas Kenyon

Philharmonia/  
Barshai  
Festival Hall

Whether or not they were responding to the United Nations Association, whose annual concert it was on Tuesday night and who acknowledged the gift of their services, Rudolf Barshai and the pianist Peter Frankl between them ensured that Beethoven became the man for all seasons. His "Eroica" Symphony was played with uncommon directness of minor purpose, and in the C minor Piano Concerto, which began the concert, Mr Frankl held fast to a spirit of moderation.

He only allowed himself an imposing and romantically wide-ranging cadenza in the first movement, which explored the music's implications with versatile keyboard technique, and balanced this by keeping one ear on the backward glance to eighteenth-century style in the finale, adorned with wonderfully even scale passages. In between, the pianist conveyed an inwardly rapt quietness

## Concerts

during the Largo which sustained a continuing beauty of poetic imagination.

The Philharmonia Orchestra were held in almost metrically rhythmic check at times by Mr Barshai, which did not preclude some sensitive woodwind playing and a responsive balance with the keyboard, then for the symphony he generated a vigorous spirit throughout. By conventional standards it was a lightweight reading, with even the funeral march stepping out as if it had a lot of ground to cover, a march of sorrowful pride more than ponderous solemnity.

There were passages that sounded underplayed in relation to the character of the music, near the start of the coda to the first movement and in the build-up to an almost jaunty peroration near the end, where an orchestra of moderate numbers in the strings brought clarity to the successive variations. If it was not the kind of performance to haunt the memory, it was probably one to make listeners want to hear the symphony again. And who shall gainsay that?

Noël Goodwin

Pimlico Serenades  
Warwick Arts Trust

The Pimlico Serenades, which started on Tuesday and stop tomorrow, are a series of chamber music concerts designed by Hans Werner Henze and Oliver Knussen. They are preceded by lectures, discussions and readings. On Tuesday, for example, Peter Vergo gave a chat about "Schoenberg and Kandinsky". Then we trooped next door to St Gabriel's Church where the Nash Ensemble began, and ended, operations with Schoenberg.

His "Ein Stelldichein" uses a mixed quartet of strings, wind and piano, and was prompted by a Richard Dehmel poem. This tells of a man's meeting with a woman amid the "blossom-vapours of the elder trees"; now she has left the world is grey, and he wishes he were dead. This familiar mood is suggested in 90 bars of quietly hyper-romantic music, after which Schoenberg abandoned the piece, maybe feeling that he had said what he had to say in this vein with earlier scores such as *Verklärte Nacht* (also based on Dehmel).

Max Harrison

Caroline Moorehead meets the novelist Nicholas Salaman, whose second book, *Dangerous Pursuits*, is just out

## The various spices of life



Salaman: careful aim

Nicholas Salaman was already in his early forties when his first novel, a comic, inventive book called *The Frigates*, was published to enthusiastic reviews. *The Times Literary Supplement* compared him to P. G. Wodehouse. It was a late launching for a man who dates his career as a writer to a prize he won at school for a poem called "Roman Road" written at the age of 14. But, launched, he is writing at speed. A second novel, *Dangerous Pursuits*, appears this week. A third novel is on the way.

More than most people, perhaps, Salaman has a wary and practical view of the commercial realities of writing fiction. "Forty years ago novels were in the forefront of people's attention. Anyone who thinks the public is now burning to read a novel is mad." For him, writing has to take its place and find its time in a life of advertising, consultancy and the partnership in a successful herb company.

"In any case", he says, "I'm not sure that one novel a year isn't enough for me. I don't have more than that to say. One thing advertising teaches you is consideration for the reader. You have to perk him up. The more experience you have to draw on the better. It's helpful to take a careful aim."

Salaman grew up in what he calls a Brideshead-like house in west Somerset where his grandmother ruled supreme. (She appears in *The Frigates*). His parents were divorced shortly before the war, when he was two. His father was a vet, a man with such an extreme capacity for gloom that he changed the name of his house in Suffolk from Farthinghall to Hellhall. After prep school came Radley, from where he won a scholarship to Trinity College,

Oxford. "It was a heady time. I was head of the cabaret division of the experimental theatre club." With Alan Bennett and Dudley Moore, he took sketches to the fringe theatre at the Edinburgh Festival. The advertising office he joined on coming down seemed to be "the end of everything". "Oxford in the late Fifties had had a slightly pre-war feel to it. London was nothing but big offices with brown corridors and earnest people applying thought to trivial matters. Now began a steady but peripatetic career in advertising, moving regularly and upwards from firm to firm. In the early Seventies, he started his own firm, Television Department. When that failed, he joined a large company, until he built up the security to leave and work part-time. Meanwhile he and a friend

had started a totally different venture of their own, the London Herb and Spice Company, which in six years had, he says, laughing pleasantly, "spread like mint" and now exports to Australia, Japan and America. The herbs are bought at the Hamburg spice market and put into sachets; Salaman handles the design and some of the marketing. "As computers seem to rule," he says, "people clasp at anything material. My own mother is a keen botanist. "When I was a child, she pointed out things to me in the hedgerows, and I dragged my feet and everything in the hedgerow looked much the same. One of the pleasures of being grown up, he says, is learning to like walking."

Salaman, divorced with two grown-up daughters, lives in a sunny flat in Fulham, with green iron furniture, a grandfather clock and ferns. He bicycles to his office and plays the harpsichord and writes peppery letters to the *Times* about there being nothing but late nineteenth-century music on the radio. He also writes plays. "But now another novel seems required. Perhaps because one looks like a flash in the pan, two show that you're not just writing about your childhood, but three have a sort of roundness." The sureness and ease of his style, like that of his manner, are somewhat deceptive. "People who write novels are rather muddled. Possibly a novel is a pursuit of stability in a shifting world. You start uncertain and hope to get certain by the end," he says. Then he adds: "I don't feel that I have quite arrived in the egg cup that destiny has shaped for me. I can't help finding everything funny; the game of things keeps breaking through."

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Water Power Resources  
Union - Peace - Solidarity  
Directorate of Public Works No 255/TP/BM. -  
**TENDER NOTICE**  
For the construction of the 40 Km Lama-Kara, Kéto-Kémérika and Bretelle Kéto-Pagouda road  
Subject of the Invitation to Tender  
The Government of the Republic of Togo hereby issues an international invitation to tender for the building and asphaltting of the Lama-Kara, Kéto-Kémérika and Bretelle Kéto-Pagouda road (LOT No. 1), for a distance of 40 Km.  
Summary Outline of Works:  
The main items of the works to be undertaken are: pegging out, clearing the rights of way, structural works, earthworks, supply of selected materials, putting in: base and foundation courses, road surfaces, traffic signs, etc. A volume of around 1,000,000 cubic metres of earth will have to be moved. Surfacing will be in two layers. The structural and drainage works will comprise bridges, culverts, box-culverts and barrels etc.  
Finance for the Project:  
Finance for the project has been guaranteed jointly by the Togo Government and the Fonds Africain de Développement (FAD - African Development Fund).  
Purchase of Tender Documents  
The tender documents and any additional information required may be obtained from: Direction des Travaux Publics, BP. 335, Lomé, Togo or from: BCEOM, 15 Square Max-Hymans, 75741 Paris-Cedex, 13 France. The complete set of documents may be acquired for the sum of Frs CFA 100,000. Payment should be made by cheque made out to "Monsieur le Trésorier - Payeur du Togo".  
Terms of Participation  
Participation in the tender is open on equal terms to all individuals, companies or groups thereof who can provide evidence of their technical and financial qualifications and are nationals of the member states of Banque Africaine de Développement and of the countries participating in Fonds Africain de Développement.  
Submission of Tenders  
Tenders should be addressed or sent to Monsieur le Président de la Commission Consultative des Marchés, Présidence de la République, Lomé (Togo), and should be received by 17.00 hours (local time) on 1st September 1983.  
Date when Envelopes are opened  
Envelopes will be opened in public at the offices of the President of the Republic of Togo on 7 September 1983, starting at 15.00 hours.

## Brahms again

Carlo Maria Giulini, who was forced to cancel a Brahms series at the Royal Festival Hall with the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra earlier this month because of illness, is to conduct a cycle of that composer's music with the Philharmonia Orchestra and the Philharmonia Chorus during September and October 1984. Giulini is also to open this winter's Festival Hall season with the Philharmonia, on September 18, in a performance of Bruckner's Eighth Symphony, which will be repeated on September 21.

The orchestra's principal conductor-elect, Giuseppe Sinopoli, who takes over from Riccardo Muti in January, will conduct two performances of the Verdi Requiem on May 15 and 18, with the Philharmonia Chorus and Margaret Price, Lucia Valentini-Terrani, Neil Shioff and Robert Lloyd as soloists.

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# Western corridor

A look at why high technology companies are being drawn to locations west of London along the route of the M4 motorway

"When looking back at developments in the Western Corridor, we may recognize that the base is being laid here for a new industrial revolution with a comparable impact to the one that took place some 200 years ago."

So began the first detailed report on a stretch of the country which broadly follows the line of the M4 motorway, cutting a swathe through six counties, from Hammersmith in west London to Bristol.

A study by estate agents Knight Frank & Rutley, published last summer, showed a growing trend among international companies to locate themselves along the banks of the Thames and amid the lanes of Berkshire.

With office accommodation in prime City locations costing about £30 a sq ft, plus £20 for rates and service charges, it was hardly surprising that companies, especially during a deepening recession, were looking for ways to cut overheads.

Corporate giants such as ICI, IBM, Blue Circle, Commercial Union, Rank Xerox and Chemical Bank decided that enough is enough; they have moved a majority of their staff out of central London or are considering doing so.

Despite the feeling in certain quarters of the property market, research by agents Jones Lang Wootton suggests that the great exodus from London is not quite so pronounced as it was during the 1970s, when the London Offices Bureau became adept at encouraging firms to leave the capital. Even so, the firm's research manager, Mrs Honour Chapman, believes that as many as 14 leading companies will depart from London, probably heading for the Western Corridor.

The Western Corridor has much to commend it as an area in which to live and work. From the employers' point of view it means, of course, cheaper overheads, while for employees there is often a better standard of living. Gone are the tiring and expensive journeys to work. The most common recommendation of people who have moved out is that they can be home within 20 minutes of leaving the office.

The Western Corridor grew

almost without anyone noticing it, during the late 1970s. In particular it attracted companies involved in micro-technology and computer software. It has since expanded to something more varied than Silicon Valley in California, but it certainly does have its roots in the micro-revolution.

Proximity to Heathrow which in aviation terms is considered the gateway to the world, was important to foreign, especially north American, companies establishing themselves in Britain. More to the point they were establishing themselves in Europe after Britain joined the EEC.

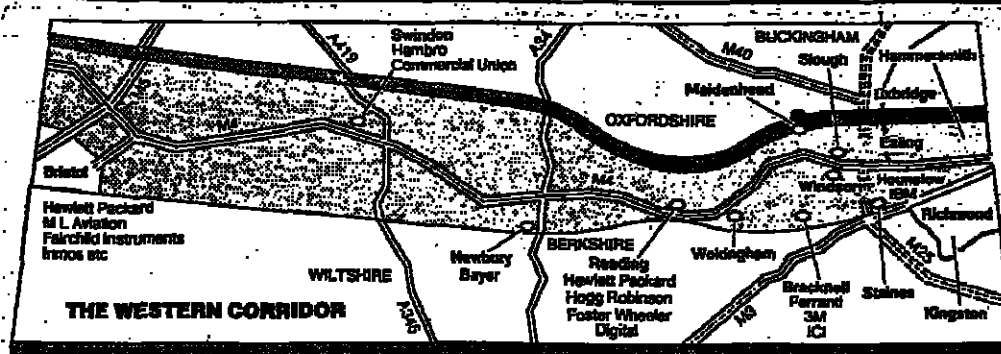
Government grants were not important to these companies. It mattered not a jot that all manner of incentives could be had if they established themselves in the country's depressed areas. Rather, they were looking for locations similar to those in north America: well-landscaped green field sites, close to the main lines of communication and to highly skilled workforces. Bleak industrial cityscapes were not for them; they were operating a virtually pollution-free manufacturing process which would do little or no disruption to the conservation-conscious residents.

## A high level of building design is essential

In the main, these companies were manufacturing-based, and sought, a particular type of building not seen in this country before. Hi-tech, they were called.

No one would suggest that Britain's first hi-tech buildings went up in the Western Corridor, but it has the biggest number. In essence, a hi-tech building is constructed to such high standards internally and externally that it is difficult to distinguish between space designated for manufacturing and that for offices.

This high level of design is essential because the manufacture of micro processors and similar products require strictly controlled environmental conditions.



The impact of new technology is affecting office users, too. A report published earlier this year by two design consultants, and sponsored by leading members of the property and construction industries, suggested that a large proportion of Britain's 400 million sq ft of office space could become obsolete over the next decade as tenants find it increasingly important to respond to the advantages offered by new technology.

The report indicates that many office blocks built in the past 20 years will be uneconomic and difficult to adapt to the needs of the high technology office user. An excellent example is the decision by Rank Xerox to develop a new 150,000 sq ft campus-style complex on the Globe Industrial Park in Marlow, Buckinghamshire.

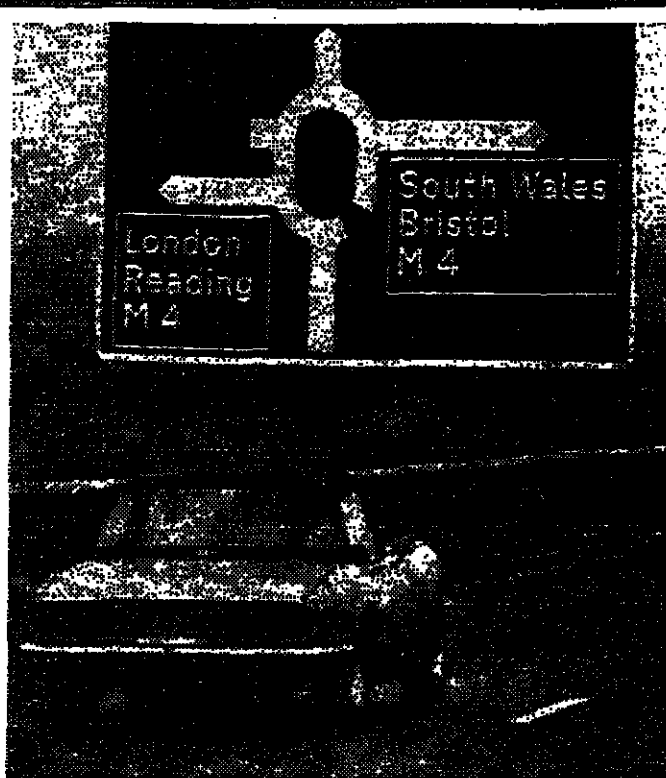
In the company's view, it was easier to develop from scratch and bring their various offices together under one roof than to lease existing space on the market. As a producer of advanced office equipment, Rank Xerox needed a building which could also act as a showroom for potential customers and a working "office of the future" was ideal.

Towns such as Reading, Basingstoke, Bracknell, Slough and Swindon are benefiting from the steady flow of companies moving out of London in search of pastures greener and cheaper. Even in the more expensive locations, total occupation costs seldom exceed £20 a sq ft.

While the recession has obviously sharpened the minds of large industrial companies such as ICI and British Steel, whose boards are questioning the need to maintain large, expensive central London monoliths, other sectors are addressing themselves to the same problem. Large financial institutions such as Chemical Bank decided to relocate from their offices in the Strand to Cardiff, and the world's largest bank, the Bank of America, is moving staff to Bromley.

As greater advances in modern office technology are made, it will become increasingly unnecessary for large head office operations to be based in London. Obviously, there will continue to be a demand for commercial space in certain parts of London, but the Western Corridor is poised to benefit most from the growing desire among companies to relocate away from the capital.

Baron Phillips  
Property Correspondent



## Restraints cramp development

### KINGSTON AND SLOUGH

Richmond and Kingston-upon-Thames have never fully accustomed themselves to being London boroughs even though they were included in the enlarged Greater London area as long ago as 1965. As primarily residential boroughs, they have experienced little industrial development, with the bulk of recent investment going into shops and offices.

There are several small, cramped factories in the middle of residential areas, which the council would like to see moved to what it considers more suitable sites, but which it does not want to lose altogether.

Among the more prominent employers are Watneys' brewery in Mordlake, British Aerospace in Ham and the National Physical Laboratory in Teddington.

Industry in Kingston is mostly concentrated at Chessington, in the south of the borough. Important employers include British Aerospace, Argyll Plastics, Delta Controls, International Paints, Raviplug, Decca, Plessey, Rediffusion, Spillers and GKN.

In contrast to the two London boroughs, Slough, 20 miles west of London, is essentially an industrial town. Since the 1920s it has been a centre of the food and metal

industries in particular, and Slough Trading Estates is one of the longest established and most successful enterprises of its kind.

The town's main complaint concerns the tight restraints imposed on development by its situation in the midst of the most threatened part of London's green belt. The trading estates are full, so the owners have been forced to concentrate on rehabilitating old premises.

There has been extensive office and shopping development in the town centre, but the council desperately wants to be in a position to welcome high technology firms.

According to a council official rehabilitation of old factories is not the answer. Electronics and computer firms simply were not interested in old buildings; either they wanted new ones or permission to build their own.

The official added: "We have the ideal position, next door to Heathrow and the M4. If Slough were allowed to develop as it wanted, there would be huge scope for new industries."

John Young

# Rise in the social scale for once seedy suburbs

## LONDON BOROUGH

Few London boroughs have changed more strikingly in the past 10 or 15 years than Hammersmith and Fulham. From being rather seedy adjuncts of Kensington and Chelsea, the two predominantly Victorian inner suburbs, merged with some significant rise in economic and social status.

The main reason is geographical good fortune; the borough happens to be in the right place at the right time. By road, given reasonable traffic conditions, Hammersmith is only 20 minutes away from either Heathrow or Piccadilly Circus. It is a short distance from three motorways, the M3, the M4 and the M40, which encompass and bisect the largest economic growth area in Britain - which is the subject of this Special Report.

As Mr Malcolm Allan, the council's economic development officer, puts it, it is the furthest eastern point on the western side of London - that is to say the closest to the West End and the City - where substantial new commercial and industrial development is possible.

For a small, tightly concentrated borough, it contains a remarkable amount of vacant land. Mr Allan readily admits that, by comparison with the docklands boroughs, industrial development is not immediately obvious. But the scars of history are there in the form of numerous scattered sites.

The council has set up a joint working party with British Rail, North Thames Gas and the Central Electricity Generating Board to plan the future of Chelsea Creek, a 19-acre former goods yard adjacent to a disused gasworks and the former Lots Road power station. Until recently it was "safeguarded" as a possible site for the London terminal of the proposed Channel Tunnel rail link, but that prospect has receded so far into the unpredictable future that the land is being released for mixed residential and light industrial use.

A similar joint enterprise is already developing new factories on a site next to the Western Region main line in the north of the borough. The Fulham power station, recently sold to a private developer to the construction of some local residential estate, is the subject of a demolition, is to make way for small industrial units and warehousing. The council is hoping to do another deal with the generating board to lease a site behind Hammersmith Broadway for "yard based" industries, such as car repairers, who often cannot find or afford space on standard industrial sites.

Mr Allan cites these developments as examples of the council's determination to stimulate new investment. The outstanding example of this is the north bank of the Thames, which stretches some four miles in a 180-degree sweep from Chelsea Creek to Hammersmith Bridge. It is potentially of huge value, in both property and amenity terms, yet with the elegant exception of Hurlingham it has been an ugly and decaying sprawl of oil depots and river based industries.

Things are at long last beginning to move on the riverside, but it has been a slow process compared with the alacrity with which the developers have moved into central Hammersmith. Between January 1973 and September 1982 planning permission was given for more than 3,500,000 sq ft of offices, predominantly in the area around King Street and including the Broadway island site, which is still being argued about by London Transport and the Greater London Council.

The last four years have also seen plans approved for more than 1,500,000 sq ft of factories and warehousing, nearly all of it speculative and much of it with the council as an active partner.

## Ealing has seen a sharp rise in unemployment

Mr Allan believes that the borough can become a centre of high technology, as it has an outstanding advantage in containing almost the entire BBC central television empire, with all its ancillary demands.

West of Hammersmith lies the greener and more spacious borough of Ealing. Despite its image as a rather grand suburb, it is surprisingly industrial, with substantial concentrations in places like Acton, Southall, Perivale and Greenford.

Park Royal, adjoining Western Avenue, is still, after several decades, the largest industrial estate in London. A new extension, Park Western, is under construction by Unigate and Metal Box and will provide some 400,000 sq ft of factories and warehouses and 300,000 sq ft of offices. The first prospective tenant is the BBC, which again suggests more high technology.

As well as having good communications, Ealing also claims to levy some of the lowest rates anywhere between London and the Bristol Channel. The town centre has been extensively redeveloped with offices, shops, and the borough is one of the GLC's "preferred office locations".

None the less, Ealing has seen a particularly sharp rise in unemployment, from less than 4 per cent in January 1980 to 11.6 per cent at present. That is

slightly below Hammersmith's 13 per cent, but in Southall it is as high as 16.4 per cent. Much of that has been caused by redundancies among large manufacturers such as Hoover although, as Mr Chris Barnes the council's economic development officer, points out, it is difficult with a spread of more than 3,000 different industries, to discern precise trends.

As the apex of the west London triangle broadens out to embrace the boroughs of Hounslow and Hillingdon, the dominating economic influence comes from Heathrow. The airport itself employs 40,000 people directly and an estimated 60,000 others in associated industries and services.

Manufacturing still employs one third of Hounslow's workforce, prominent names being Fairley Hydraulics, Gordon's Gin and Merced Benz. But other firms such as Firestone, City and United Biscuits have closed down all or part of their operations and been replaced by service industries.

A number of electronic and computer companies have also been attracted to the area. They include IBM, Honeywell, Prime Computer and Nixdorf.

The huge, sprawling borough of Hillingdon, nine times the size of Hammersmith, straddles the dividing line between town and computer belt. In the north are the leafy suburbs of Pinner and Ruislip, in the south the industrial centres of West Drayton and Hayes, to which originally coal and brickmaking industries were attracted by the Grand Union canal. Along the southern rim are the airport hotels, most of which appear to be doing well out of the conference business.

Among the longer established large employers are Thorn/EMI, Heinz, Nestlé, Express Dairies and Wimpey, most of not all of which have had to shed jobs in the last few years. Unemployment is still at what is, by contemporary standards, the acceptable level of 7 per cent, but a recent blow has been the impending departure of Black and Decker and the consequent loss of a further 460 jobs.

Mrs Stephanie Wakefield, the council's economic development officer, says there is still a strong demand from developers for land.

With the fourth Heathrow terminal already under construction, both Hillingdon and Hounslow have an intense interest in whether or not permission is granted for a giant fifth terminal on the Perry Oaks site. Councillors are for the most part guardedly in favour, because of the economic benefits, but they recognize that it will put still greater pressures on transport, housing and infrastructure, and create renewed demands for the release of Green Belt land.

JY

# Beats London inside and out



Estimates of Rents, Rates and Running Costs of comparable properties in alternative locations

	Rents, Rates & Running Costs per sq. ft.
City of London	£46
West End of London	£33
Windsor	£20
Slough	£20
Reading	£18.50
Gateway House, Basingstoke	£12

## Getaway to Gateway House Basingstoke



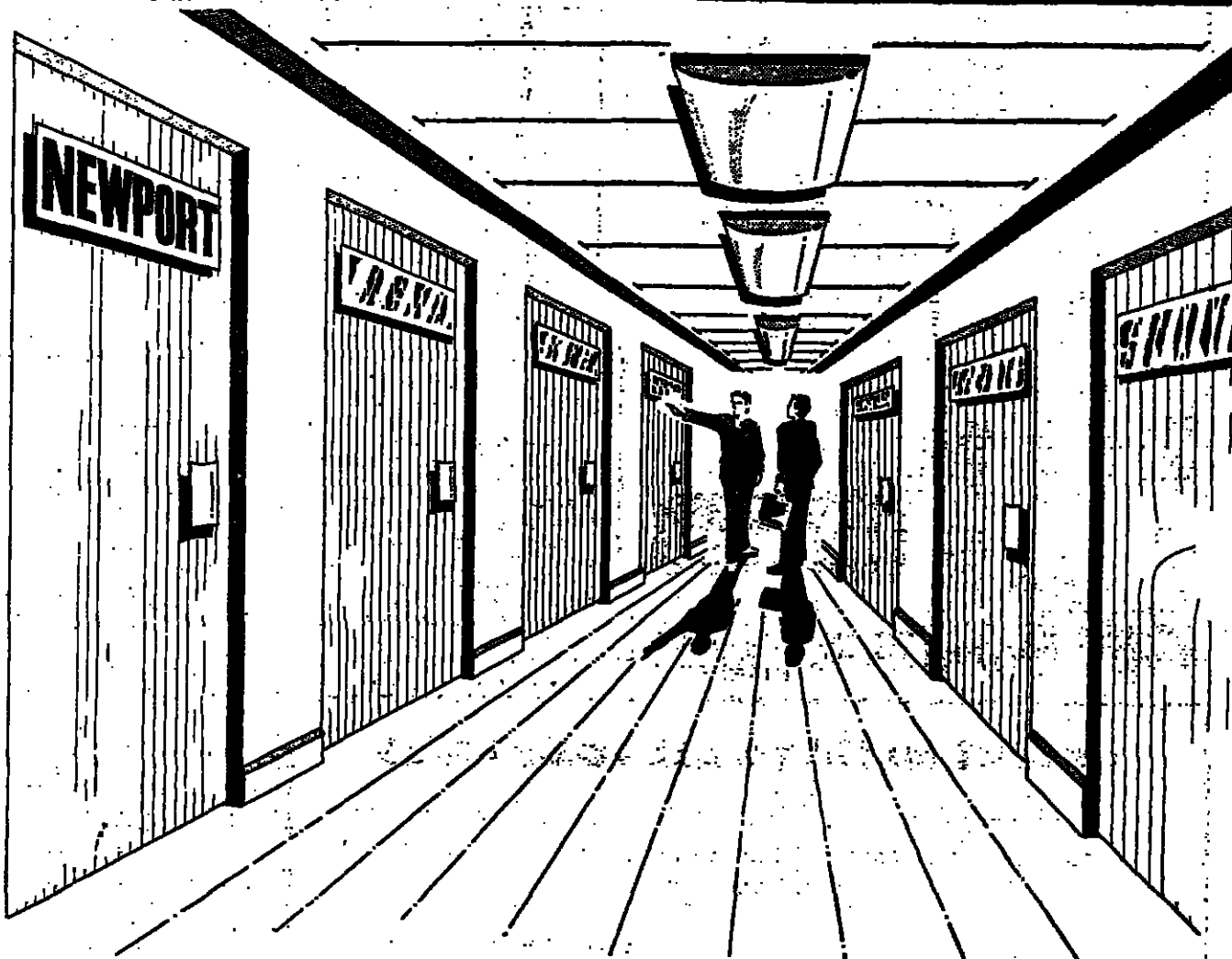
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## BERKSHIRE

## Moving with the times

Went to Newbury to dine with and to harangue the farmers. Cobbett wrote during one of his Rural Rides 160 years ago. "I had found the turnips by no means bad from Salt Hill to Newbury." The farmers and the vegetables are still there, but the combative author would not recognise the landscape through which his carriage lurched.

The journey from west London which took him several days can now be done in less than two hours despite the need to pass along the busiest stretch of motorway in the country. Newbury, once an important centre of the sheep trade, is now at the western extremity of the London section of the western corridor.

Development has rolled steadily outwards from the capital, and most of the 50 miles between it and Newbury are under some sort of development. The towns of rural Berkshire benefit from their proximity to Heathrow airport. Centres like Reading and Newbury are close to the M4 motorway, and the road journey from office to air terminal can often take well below an hour.

The population of Berkshire outside towns rose by more than half between the 1961 and 1981 censuses, but the area retains much of its rural atmosphere while providing rapid transport links to important business centres.

Bracknell was attracting multinational electronics companies long before the term "western corridor" had been coined to describe the region with such a powerful pull for high-tech manufacturers and researchers. Racal, Honeywell and 3M all occupy important units in the town and there is continuing demand for large areas of industrial and office space.

But scope for further growth in Bracknell is limited. The new town development corporation closed last year, and local planning controls have recently favoured tenants of smaller units, and local users. The development fever of the corridor has spread westwards to Wokingham where the demand for relatively small office accommodation has been much greater than in similarly compact country towns in remoter regions.

The Winkers triangle, lies



Blending the modern with the traditional in Newbury

just beyond Wokingham and marks the start of the massively extended built-up area of Reading. The triangle is a patch of open land bounded by main roads and motorways which is expected to generate thousands of jobs on its 90 acres.

Travellers from London experience the change as they approach Reading station on the main line. The 60 acres of seed-testing grounds that used to stretch alongside the line have been turned into an industrial park with space to spare. Occupants range from Saconne & Speed off-licence and wine merchanting operation to Hitachi Instruments.

## There is little spare housing left in Reading

A short way further along the line the site of the Huntley & Palmer biscuit factory is being cleared for development. The Winkers triangle and Worton Grange, another industrial park near Reading and the M4, have attracted several high-tech firms. Digital, Hewlett-Packard and Modular Computer are all represented in the Reading area, and there is a Tandy computer centre in the town.

Mars Money Systems is to move into an advanced building in the Winkers triangle which will accommodate management, research and assembly functions under one roof. But Reading's attitude to new industry is changing. Conservatives gained control of the local council last month after eight years in which no political group had an overall majority.

For the first time since the start of the recession, Reading is thinking seriously of promoting itself to industry.

There is little spare housing left in the town, and commercial rents have risen to levels close to those found in areas nearer to Heathrow airport and central London. Rural Berkshire to the east of Reading is now suffering the type of development pressure felt by Middlesex in the early post-war years. Conservationists are protesting that the

county cannot absorb further major development without damaging its countryside and quality of life. Planners are wary of allowing further industrial expansion amid congested towns and villages.

Growth has rolled steadily onwards to Newbury, almost 20 miles to the west of Reading. Newbury is still less than a quarter of the size of Reading, and its old centre has not been swamped by the development around it.

Newbury lies on low ground between two United States Air Force bases and within easy reach of the nuclear weapons research unit at Aldermaston and the complex of laboratories surrounding the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell. It also offers easy access to the Universities of Oxford and Bath.

Sony has built a massive distribution headquarters near the town and Beyer, the German chemicals combine, has moved its main British offices there. Newbury has succeeded in attracting small firms: at the forefront of technological advances. It has also managed to preserve much of the atmosphere of a bustling country town and does not give the impression felt in other parts of the western corridor of being absorbed into the outer suburbs of London.

Hugh Clayton

## Casting off that yokel image

## SWINDON

"In North Wiltshire the aborigines speak drawing," John Aubrey wrote some 300 years ago. "Their persons are generally plump and foggy." The yokel image has been hard to shed, and Swindon still looks slightly out of place in the midst of a great stretch of downs and dairy farms.

The expansion of Swindon began well over 100 years ago when Brunel established the headquarters of the Great Western Railway there. His decision had two features which have helped to shape the modern development.

The first was that he set the pace for the creation in lush southern countryside of a replica of a northern industrial town. The second was that he built his factory and a small housing estate for his workers at the bottom of the hill on which the small country town had stood for centuries.

The result today is that Swindon has no historic centre protected against modern development. Instead it has a Victorian centre which even in its heyday had a rather cramped and ramshackle air. Swindon therefore has the advantage over other towns in the western corridor of being able to offer conventional office accommodation in the centre, warehousing and manufacturing facilities on what used to be its fringe, and leafy campus-style developments on the new outskirts.

Communications are as good as those anywhere along the corridor, with the M4 and main railway from London to Bristol and Cardiff ready to hand. Brunel insisted on building his railway with few gradients, and the route from Swindon to London offers some of the fastest runs available on British Rail's high-speed trains.

The proximity of the M4 means that terminals at Heathrow can be reached from Swindon in about an hour, or

## Shipshape and fashionable

## BRISTOL

Whatever the economic climate, Bristol seems consistently to have retained its prosperous image, spotting an industrial, commercial or technological trend in its early stages and making sure it plays a leading role.

Now the city is going all out to seize its share of the growth in high technology. Within the last few weeks two unnamed United States companies and one from the United Kingdom have confirmed that they will be setting up in Bristol.

The city is still celebrating the move of US computer giant Hewlett-Packard to its area, and the city council's enthusiasm about that "catch" is symptomatic of growing enthusiasm for the future.

Hewlett-Packard will double its 25,000 square feet temporary plant at Yate, to the north, while it constructs a £10m manufacturing unit of 125,000 square feet on a site at Wallcourt Farm, expanding employment in the manufacture of computer peripherals for the European market from 55 now to 100 by the end of the year and 400 by the end of 1984.

Like scores of companies that have arrived in Bristol, Hewlett-Packard looked for a package of incentives and advantages that were not all financial.

Easy access to London and other centres is assured by the M4, high-speed train and Bristol Airport. Rents in the area are competitive, ranging from £1.50 to £2.75 per square foot for high quality industrial sites.

Bristol has substantial space for traditional industries and about 350,000 square feet available for high technology. It has a good polytechnic and the reputation of its university as a centre of excellence in the establishment of a chair in microelectronics.

According to Mr Douglas

Carnahan, operations manager for Hewlett-Packard locally, his company looked for an attractive place to live and work where it could hire and retain employees and Bristol fitted the bill.

In the overall Bristol district where unemployment is over 35,000 (more than 10 per cent), the company expects its employment opportunities to expand by about 20 per cent a year over 10 years.

The Hewlett-Packard example demonstrates that while such things as availability of labour are important, foot-loose international companies increasingly examine the living and working environment carefully.

For a decade Bristol has become a leading centre for relocated financial companies, especially those in insurance - Phoenix Assurance; the insurance division of National Westminster Bank; Clerical, Medical and General; Guardian Royal Exchange; Commercial Union and, within the last few months, the new national headquarters of London Life.

The aerospace industry is well established and dominated by Rolls-Royce, British Aerospace and Westland Helicopters, employing between them 25,000 people.

Now it is high tech. In central Bristol ML Aviation, Hunting Engineering, Fairchild Instruments and Immos, the government supported "chip" company, have created research and design facilities. IBM and ICL have offices.

Companies with manufacturing bases in and around the city include Newman Controls, Electroch, Plasma Technology and Marconi Avionics. Systems makers of data processing equipment, have recently joined

companies such as Digital, Geac of Canada and Benson Electronics at Aztec West, an ambitious business park north of Bristol which is funded by Electricity Supply Nominees and that is awaiting new customers to prove its new role.

Mike West, Bristol's economic development officer, said there were nearly 180 international companies based within the city's catchment area, 100 involved in high tech. Of the two new unnamed US companies moving in, one was going to Aztec West and the other to St Anne's, the city's information technology centre.

He said: "We are really optimistic. It is very exciting."

March saw 160 inquiries for space, 40 of them from the US. In April the total was 140. In the United States recently Mr West and the city's American agent saw nine companies, all planning to develop in the UK.

Recent development programmes in the city have not just been to provide office or industrial space. Once activity departed from the city docks to Avonmouth and the modern Royal Portbury docks, a large area was left waiting for imagination to come along.

Now it is being transformed into a tourism and leisure centre.

Mr John Shore, chief executive of Bristol's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, believes the social aspect of Bristol and developments such as that in the old docks play a crucial role.

"It is the quality of life, including the quality of business life. Bristol has a good mix of pretty well everything that a company, particularly an American company is looking for."

Bristol has set a tough pace for its competitors and for itself. Now it is high technology.

Craig Seton

## Ealing

London Borough

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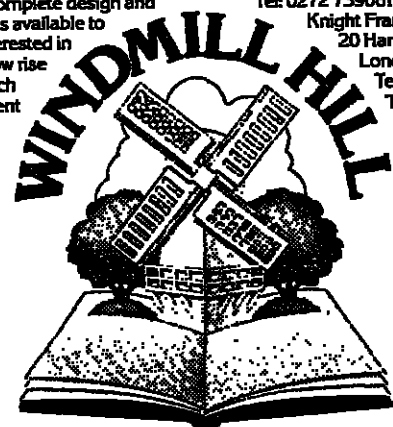
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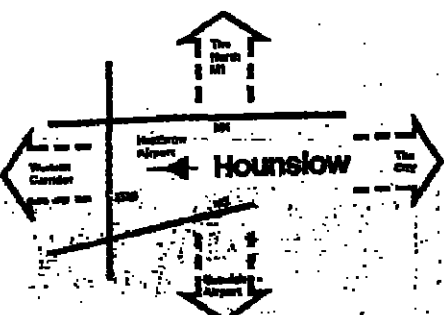
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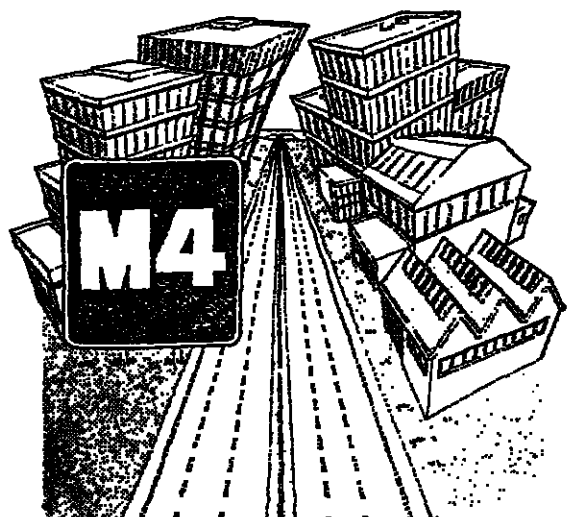
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## SPECTRUM

# Reagan's cowboy sidekick

The Times Profile:  
William P. Clark

Ask almost anyone in Washington these days who is the most influential member of the Reagan administration and the reply will invariably be "Judge Clark".

Although this is a name largely unfamiliar beyond the shores of the United States, in the 18 months since he was appointed national security adviser, William P. Clark has emerged as President Reagan's eminence grise - a loyal friend whose advice is not only sought and heeded on all foreign policy and national security issues, but whose homespun wisdom frequently guides the president in his approach to domestic issues.

Clark's admirers claim he has become the most influential national security adviser since the post was created after the Second World War, notwithstanding such illustrious predecessors as McGeorge Bundy, Henry Kissinger, and Zbigniew Brzezinski. Yet unlike Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy or Brzezinski's political theorising, Clark is hardly even seen, let alone heard, in public. Instead, he prefers to burrow himself away in his basement office at the White House only a few short steps away from the President's Oval Office.

Clark's detractors, who have become increasingly vocal in recent weeks, claim that his public reticence is a mask for shortage of knowledge, that he avoids interviews and press conferences where possible for fear of being traying his ignorance of basic issues - as he did during his notorious Senate confirmation hearings following his nomination as deputy secretary of state two and a half years ago.

His low profile, however, reflects his own approach to his role as national security adviser rather than any desire to shield himself behind anonymity, although he is by nature a self-effacing, almost shy person. Whereas Kissinger saw himself in the mould of a present-day Talleyrand, initiating and executing policy on a global scale, Clark sees his role more as a backroom boy.

It was Clark who initiated the "mini-memo" system of keeping Reagan informed about current affairs when he was Governor of California. Each issue was reduced to a one-page memorandum consisting of a statement of the problem, its pros and cons, a brief analysis and recommendations. This is basically the system which Clark still uses today to keep the President abreast of international events. This is the basis of what Clark likes to describe as the Reagan Administration's "step-by-step" approach to diplomacy, which eschews grandiose schemes but instead reacts to problems as they arise.

Clark's influence lies in the access he has to the president and the trust Reagan has for a man who has been a friend and loyal confidant ever since his early days as Governor of California were rocked by a homosexual scandal involving members of his staff which threatened to destroy his presidential ambitions.

News of the scandal was suppressed for 10 weeks and, when finally it became public, provoked accusations of cover-up. As head of the leadership team which emerged from the crisis, Clark played the key role in helping Reagan to overcome the fall-out from his scandal.

One of the side effects of this affair was that it produced the kind of collective leadership which in subsequent years worked efficiently for Reagan in California and set the pattern for the president's White House staff. Three of the President's top White House aides at present - Clark, Edwin Meese, counselor to the President, and Michael Deaver,

deputy White House Chief of Staff, were members of the leadership group that emerged at that time.

Every day at 9.30 Clark briefs the President on major foreign policy and security issues. Often he is accompanied by experts to explain a particular issue - something which Kissinger or Brzezinski would never have done as they liked to portray themselves as experts on every issue.

Clark is one of the few people in the White House who has virtually unlimited access to the President. When they are not working they often go riding together or sit around chatting with their feet up.

But perhaps the key to Clark's influence is the degree to which he and the President share similar views about politics, America, and the world in general. Both are men of instinct rather than intellect, with clear, deep-rooted views about good and evil. Both are instinctive conservatives who, like Mrs Thatcher, favour a return to the values that made America great in the past. Like Reagan, Clark believes the Soviet Union has gained a margin of superiority over the US in nuclear weapons and that America must rearm militarily and rebound economically.

The two have other things in common. They both have that soft-spoken charm so often found among ranchers who clearly prefer the easy-going outdoor life of the West to the three-piece-suited formality of Washington. Both have ranches in California, both are self-made men with little in the way of academic qualification and both were Democrats who converted to Republicanism in the 1960s.

Clark's wife Joan, a refugee from Czechoslovakia whom Clark met while working for army counter-intelligence in West Germany, once described her husband's relationship with Reagan thus: "Reagan and my husband are both western men. They love the outdoors. They are at peace with themselves."

Helene Von Damme, a long-time Reagan aide until her recent appointment as US Ambassador in Vienna, added: "Perhaps the secret of their rapport is that Bill and the President are both cowboys at heart."

Clark aged 51, is proud of his cowboy heritage. Even in Washington he often wears cowboy boots, and on the wall of his White House office hangs the six-shooter which his grandfather, a close friend of Wyatt Earp, used to wear when he was Sheriff of Ventura County in California. The revolver, and the sets of green-bound volumes containing the opinions Clark wrote as a justice of the California Supreme Court, seem to symbolize what could be described as his law-and-order approach to life. Behind his affable exterior lies an iron will and a firm belief in the rightness of his way of thinking.

His thinking invariably tends to mirror that of the President. He said recently of his relationship with Reagan: "I know what his inclinations are and I do not try to dissuade him". It has been said that he knows every contour of the heart and mind of the President and of other senior White House advisers.

Clark has recently come in for strong criticism for encouraging Reagan's conservative instincts, at a time when pragmatists in the administration were urging the President to adopt more moderate policies to avoid alienating voters at home and allies overseas. *Newsweek* expressed concern about



Judge Clark, Reagan's national security adviser, at home on the range

"Clark's knack of bringing out the deepest strains of Reagan's conservatism, untimely by any Congressional or geopolitical reality". *Time* magazine warned that "instead of shaping or refining the President's raw conservative instincts, Clark seems determined to let Reagan be Reagan".

Some of the criticism became bitterly personal. He was described as being "content free", a "jingoistic warmonger" with ideologically rigid views who saw communists everywhere. On Capitol Hill, Clark was attacked for his "dismal lack of expertise in foreign policy" and for "being in a job that's too big for him".

Clark has been identified with some of the President's more controversial foreign policy and national security decisions. It was largely on his advice that Reagan initiated his embargo against west European suppliers of parts for the Soviet gas pipeline, an action that caused considerable tension between the US and its European allies.

He was one of the principal backers of the nomination of Kenneth Adelman to become director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, following the dismissal of Eugene Rostow. Adelman was eventually confirmed by the Senate, but only after much lobbying by the administration and the loss of considerable Congressional goodwill. Clark is known to have been a strong supporter of Caspar

Weinberger, the defence secretary, in his refusal to bow to Congressional pressure for cuts in the defence budget. This provoked a serious snub by Congress.

Clark has also emerged as the principal architect of the administration's tough line on Central America, which has again brought the administration into direct confrontation with Congress. Clark, like Reagan, believes that communism must be stopped from spreading "by whatever means necessary" around the US's back door. This means giving more military support to the El Salvador government and behaving coldly towards left-wing Nicaragua.

Among right-wingers, Clark has become something of a folk-hero. He is identified as the man who is striving to preserve the purity of the President's programme against the onslaughts of pragmatists and closet liberals who abound in Washington. Patrick Buchanan, a conservative columnist, remarked: "Bill Clark is a Reaganite who shares the President's world view and sees it as his duty to translate the President's ideas into foreign policy. That is why White House moderates are bellicose; that is why this city is out to get him".

Perhaps Clark's biggest advantage in resisting criticism is that he holds no overriding political ambitions. He has made it clear he intends to return to his 900-acre ranch in San Luis Obispo

County when his work with Reagan is completed.

A fifth-generation Californian and cattleman's son, Clark was born on October 23, 1931. He was brought up as a Roman Catholic and at one stage spent a year at a theological school with the intention of becoming a priest. He remains a fervent Catholic who prefers Mass in Latin.

Clark's academic career was marred by failure. He dropped out of Stanford and Loyola Law School (the dean of Stanford politely advised him to "go back to farming") and passed his Bar exams at the second attempt. He returned to Oxnard and set up his own law practice, and six years later met Reagan.

Clark quit the Democratic Party in 1964 because of his disillusionment with President Johnson's welfare-orientated policies and with California's Democratic administration of Governor Edmund Brown. His political shift prompted his mother to remark that he was so far to the right he can't even discuss politics.

By late 1965 he had become active enough in the Republican Party to be asked to host a party for Reagan, who was then planning to run as Governor. Clark was so impressed by Reagan that he became local chairman of his campaign. Reagan liked and admired Clark and after his election victory appointed him as his chief of staff.

In 1968 Reagan appointed Clark to the bench in San Luis Obispo and then in fairly quick succession, promoted him first to the State Court of Appeals and then to the Supreme Court of California. His nomination caused a furor because of his lack of academic credentials as well as his conservative views. But he earned high marks for honesty and integrity, even from those who opposed his views. He still likes to be referred to as Judge Clark.

When Reagan was elected President, Clark was sounded out as a possible candidate for several Washington jobs, among them head of the CIA, attorney-general and secretary of agriculture. He declined them all, but was eventually persuaded to become deputy secretary of state under Alexander Haig.

This appointment unleashed another storm of controversy because Clark, by his own admission, knew next to nothing about foreign affairs. His ignorance was glaringly revealed during his confirmation hearings before the Republican-controlled Senate Foreign Relations Committee, where he was so ill-prepared that he was unable to name the prime ministers of South Africa or Zimbabwe and claimed to have no knowledge of current developments in the British Labour Party.

Although he was eventually confirmed, Senator Charles Percy, the committee's chairman, said: "Never again can we accept a man who professes to have no knowledge in the area for which he has been nominated." One Dutch newspaper described Clark as a "nitwit".

But Clark again soon confounded his critics with his affable manner, his capacity for hard work. With Clark's appointment, Reagan upgraded the post of national security adviser to what it was in Kissinger's day, although Reagan had pledged during the election campaign to downgrade the post in order to prevent the "bitter rivalries" that had characterized so many previous administrations.

If Reagan decides to run again for President, he will consult many of his advisers, but the counsel he will heed most will be Clark's. And if he runs and wins, it is a near certainty that Clark will continue to be a key figure in his next administration.

Nicholas Ashford

moreover...  
Miles Kingston

## The seeds of discontent

Ah, summertime! And the living is difficult. I don't know about you, but I planted this packet of courgette seeds the other day. The instructions were quite explicit: "Place seeds in ground and stand well clear, because immediately there will be a bang, a flash and a blaze of courgette plants with bright yellow flowers and a crop of zucchini (that's Italian) which will make your mouth water. Why not also try our narrow, fat peas, black-eyed beauties and raven-haired signorine from the mezzogiorno (that's Italian too)?"

Well, You know me. Try anything once.

I put the seeds in the ground, retired to a safe distance and then I must have dropped off, because two days later there was still absolutely nothing to be seen except a little note reading: "Thanks for the seeds. They were delicious! From your garden club."

It was then that the words of my old Italian master came into my mind. "You know the trouble with you English? You never complain! Mama mia - if I was teaching lessons so boring as this in Italy, I would have the class down on me like a ton of straw. But you, you always sit there and take it... Where do you think you're going, Kingston?"

Yes, suddenly I had decided I would take his advice. I would be the first person who had ever written to a seed packet! *Madre de Dios* (that's Spanish), I would not take this lying down. So pen, paper and virgoli, and... "Dear Fratelli Seed Packet of Compost Magna, Mr. Woodbridge, I have tried your courgette seeds and I say the hell with your courgette seeds. In future, I shall stick to baby marrows from the market and remain, yours faithfully, an ex-customer. PS The same goes for your purple-checked aubergines. Or melanzani, you Italian poseurs (that's French, by the way)!"

The result was dynamic. Five minutes later there was a glamorous knock at the door.

There stood a Raven-haired beauty wearing nothing but a simple black dress and a card which said: "Hi! I am Giulietta, your Fratelli Seed Packet representative. What seems to be the trouble?"

"No trouble at all, I said, brushing myself down and opening a bottle of Soave. Bertani in one smooth movement. "Come on to the patio and sit down, tell me all about yourself. I love Italian films personally, if it's too hot you don't you, um, undo a cuff button or something? Oh, and sorry about the bomb site, but I've been trying to grow zucchini there."

"Ah, you speak Italian!" she said, her eyes growing wide, then narrow, then oblong with just a hint of tarragon and basil. "I have always wanted to meet a man like you."

"Really?" I said. "Then what about Tarragon and Basil?"

"They are nothing to me," she said hotly, but you, you are... "Yes?"

"You are different," she said, fingering my threadbare grammar schoolbook through which the ballpoint pens showed like emaciated ribs. "You have ideas. You have intellectualism (that's probably German)."

"Really?" I said. "Gosh, you sound like my old Italian teacher, Mr Locatelli!"

"Locatelli?" she said, her eyes widening then narrowing, then going over to the hard shoulder. But he was my father!

"C'est un petit monde, as the Americans erroneously say. Either way, Giulietta moved in with me and for a short season we entwined together like two vines hoping to produce at least one great bottle. She taught me all she knew about vegetables, seasonal, the care of, and in return I told her the mysteries of English grammar. I did but see her parsing by, and yet I love her till I die."

"I must have off now," she said, when summer was ended. "You must be off," I corrected her. "Yes, yes," she said. "You will mention my firm in *The Times*, will you not, oh Kingston? Fratelli Seed Packet of Compost Magna, or?"

"Yes," I said.

(This pamphlet has been paid for by the British Board of Vegetables, and is published by Mills and Bean.)

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (NO 93)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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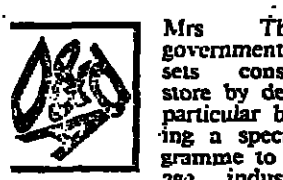
- ACROSS
- 1 Curled drink (6)
  - 2 Revers (6)
  - 3 Chocies (8)
  - 4 Pay homage (6)
  - 5 Elongated (6)
  - 6 Thought (4)
  - 7 Come out again (8)
  - 8 Appraise (6)
  - 9 Set in (6)
  - 10 Rabbie (8)
  - 11 Chief (4)
  - 12 21 shillings (6)
  - 13 Hinterland (6)
  - 14 Pouch (3)
  - 15 Somewhat broad (6)
  - 16 Strong drink (6)
- DOWN
- 1 Egg shaped (5)
  - 2 Satisfy (7)
  - 3 In the direction of (7)
  - 4 Harboured (2, 3)
  - 5 Bring forth cattle (5)
  - 6 Sour liquid (7)
  - 7 Incentive (7)
  - 8 Imposed (7)
  - 9 Traffic jam (5, 2)
  - 10 Spored plants (5)
  - 11 Flooded (5)
  - 12 Waterway (5)

SOLUTION TO No 92

ACROSS: 1 River 2 Behold 7 Axle 8 Adjacent 9 Barbecue 12 PhD 15 Prison 16 Egress 17 Coy 19 Numerous 24 Obstruct 25 Girth 26 Step up 27 Lament

DOWN: 1 Road 2 Vulgarly 3 Shade 4 Bijou 5 Hook 6 Lunch 10 Brown 11 Eager 12 Prejudice 13 Dose 14 Epic 18 Orbit 20 Usurp 21 Extol 22 Atop 23 Bolt

## Vote of no confidence



Mrs Thatcher's government now sets considerable store by design, in particular by funding a special programme to encourage the design industry to employ design consultants to the tune of £10m. But, according to a survey carried out by the magazine *Design and Art Direction*, the majority of Britain's designers have little faith in the Government's chosen instrument for the furtherance of design, the Design Council. Just one of the 79 consultants who took part believed that the council, department of Industry-funded, is not doing its job properly, and that it should reconsider its policies. "Its aims are not clear and its standards are not consistently high. In trying to

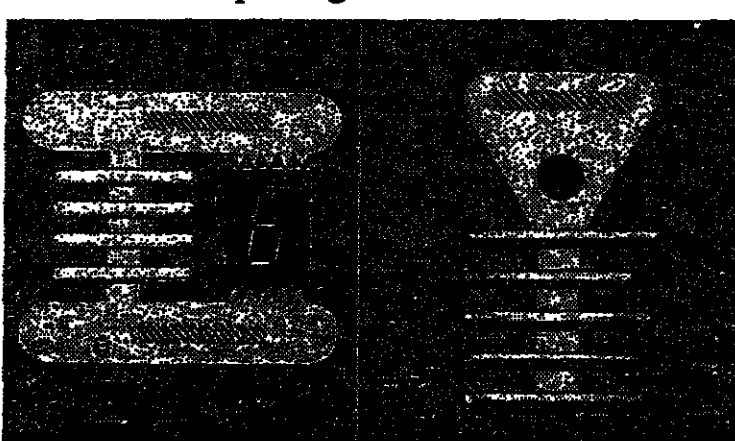
weather periods of government stringency it may have had to set survival above effectiveness. It has been forced to adopt parochial standards because of government pressure to promote only what is British," was one typical response from the respondents who included designers.

Another institution that has benefited from government interest in design, which is now under fire, is the Royal College of Art. Widely regarded as among the best university-level design schools in the world, the college rector, Lionel March resigned last week for "personal reasons". His decision comes just two years after his highly controversial appointment, which in its turn had sparked off several resignations from the college's advisory council.

The college has been offered extra funds by the Government, to help it to promote industrial design providing that it overcomes its reputation as a hotbed of academic infighting.

## FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: DESIGN



Present day keyboard makes use of iconographs from the past

## Friendly feelings

The Victorian inventors of the typewriter have left behind as strong, and inconvenient a legacy to the computer industry as the eighteenth century mine owners whose tramways doomed the railways to the entirely arbitrary track gauge of 4ft 8½ins. The standard "qwerty" key layout - with q top left, working through to m bottom right is reputed to have been adopted as a device to slow down operators and stop them destroying the rickety early typewriters.

Now there are whole shelves of ergonomic data on how best to design computer keyboards: what colour to make them, the pitch of the keys, the slope of the board itself, and so on. But none of it is much use when it comes to designing the new so-called "user friendly" com-

puter equipment; machines that do not intimidate the computer illiterate. According to *Design* magazine, the data is all based on the traditional "qwerty" keyboard: fine for people who know how to type.

Design described Perry King and Santiago Miranda's work for Olivetti which seeks to come up with an alternative by starting from scratch. King and Miranda's researches suggested that it is essential for novice users to know what each key would do symbolically before they pressed it. So they separated the part of the key that tells you what it does. Instead of a key they use a rigid membrane which is fitted with ribbed sensors. The symbols themselves go back to ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics to create pictograms which give machines more character.

## Money well spent

Designers have always been fond of claiming that good design makes sound economic sense. You may have to spend more in the short run, they argue, but over the long term the extra investment will more than pay for itself. Now Michael Brill, head of an American design research group, the Buffalo Organization for Social and Technological Innovation, claims that he can prove it.

In fact he goes so far as to put a precise figure on how much it is worth spending on a "well-designed" as opposed to an "average" office interior. After a three year study into the relationship between office design and productivity funded by the US Government, Brill calculates that it would be worth a company spending up to £5,000 per employee on better furniture and partitions, and higher space and acoustic standards.

But before designers start congratulating themselves too much, Brill also claims to have discovered that when it comes to aesthetics, a lot of interior designers are getting it all wrong foisting their own likes on reluctant users. "Aesthetics and attractiveness count with almost everybody in enhancing environmental satisfaction, thus influencing job satisfaction," he told the *New York* magazine *Metropolis*. But the vast majority of the people that Brill talked to hated the whites and greys and beiges of so many modern interiors. They were not too keen on bright reds and oranges either. And wood, even fake wood, was much more popular than chrome or steel. People preferred pastels and soft colours.

## Going public

If the room of the 1970s was the kitchen, the room of the 1980s looks like being the bathroom, reports *Design* magazine. Not only are the retailers and manufacturers getting ready for a boom in sales of bathroom fixtures and fittings, the designers are set to radically restructure the traditional idea of what constitutes a bathroom.

None has gone further than the Milan-based Environmental Design Centre, which has combined ergonomic, health and social research to bring a range of activities from exercise to taking medicines and doing the laundry into the bathroom. Most far reaching of their predictions is their claim that new attitudes to modernity will mean that the "bathroom" (for want of a better word) will no longer be a private place. Many of the activities for which it is used will take place in the presence of other members of the household.

Kenneth Grange, who designed the ubiquitous grey parking meter 25 years ago, has produced a replacement for GEC which will banish meter feeding for ever. Due to go into production this summer, it is based on a card reading system. You buy the card at any post office, insert it in a slot, where the machine reads the magnetic imprint on the back of the card, marking it, and crediting you with meter time. Meter robbers are likely to take the changeover particularly hard.

Deyan Sudjic

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## BOOKS

## The last king of the global jungle

## Finest Hour

Winston S. Churchill, 1939-1941

By Martin Gilbert

(Heinemann, £15.95)

## The Last Lion

Winston Spencer Churchill, Visions of Glory: 1874-1932

By William Manchester

(Michael Joseph, £12.95)

Martin Gilbert exhausts the vocabulary of admiration. So much laborious research, so much historical erudition, so much narrative stamina - all this can hardly be over-praised. Yet in truth his monumental biography of Winston Churchill merits only one tribute: it is worthy of its subject.

This is the sixth volume of the biography proper (each of which is accompanied by several "Companions" full of original documents). It takes Churchill's career from September 1939, when he returned to the Admiralty, to December 1941, the month of Pearl Harbour. This period, particularly when Churchill as Prime Minister faced the onslaught of Hitler alone, was indeed his own as well as his country's finest hour. For after Stalin and Roosevelt entered the war, Churchill became the littlest of the "Big Three", a journalistic expression he disliked for that reason.

Using Churchill's personal papers (over which he has a monopoly) and literally tons of further primary material, Gilbert gives a day-by-day and sometimes hour-by-hour account of his hero's contribution to the war. Two sources especially add

to the fascination and the novelty of this story. First there is the diary of Churchill's junior private secretary, Sir John Colville, who was, as Gilbert says, the Prime Minister's Boswell. Again and again Colville catches Churchill's human and humorous aspect. As the German bombers flew over Chequers, he records, Churchill commented wistfully, "I bet you a monkey to a mousetrap they don't hit the house". After he had bombed Baldwin's ironworks Churchill remarked, "Very ungrateful of them". When told that No. 10 was at risk from an unexploded land-mine in St James's Park he merely looked up from his papers and expressed concern for the ducks and pelicans.

The second major source is the intercepted enemy messages which were deciphered by the Ultra code-breakers at Bletchley. Gilbert has carefully juxtaposed this secret intelligence with the relevant minutes from Churchill's daily staff. And he shows how important it was in determining the Prime Minister's strategy. These details are enthralling but there are so many of them that it is hard to see the wood for the trees. It is certainly impossible to tell from Gilbert that Churchill, in the excitement he invariably felt for cloak and dagger work of all sorts, set too much store by the cryptic. He assumed from Rommel's plaintive signals, for example, that the Desert Fox was weaker than was actually the case.

This suggests the fundamental fault in Gilbert's work - though to make the criticism is a bit like complaining about the shape of the pyramids. His book is history rather than biography: he has excavated

and presented the raw material of the past but he has not refined it into a life. He painstakingly recounts the events of Churchill's career, very largely from Churchill's point of view. But he seldom stands back and passes judgment. Thus, for instance, the general reader will get no clear impression from Gilbert's packed chronological account of how much responsibility Churchill bore for the Norwegian fiasco. Nor will he be able to estimate how far Churchill's obsessive meddling helped, and how far it hindered, the war effort.

Like Churchill himself, Gilbert is strong on narrative and weak on analysis. Yet even in 1,300 pages (only 300 of which are devoted to 1941) he cannot include every detail. And some of his omissions are, to say the least, surprising. For instance, he follows Churchill in failing to mention the significant fact that Margesson, the Tory chief whip, was present when Chamberlain's successor was decided upon. He does not quote or discuss Churchill's glowing assertion that he dismissed Wavell because "I wanted to show my power".

To sum up, then, *Finest Hour* is not a sculpt but a quarry, and though one may cavil at the absence of certain nuggets the overwhelming impression is that Gilbert has unearthed a treasure trove. Its total effect is to enhance one's respect for Churchill's supreme gifts as a "war man". Of course he was wayward, impetuous and maddening. But alone among his colleagues he had the courage and the capacity to beat Hitler. Neither the prospect of invasion nor the reality of defeat in battle could intimidate him. "KBO"

was his motto - "Keep Buggering On".

His dogged fortitude is epitomized in the rebuke he sent to Halifax in March 1940 for taking "the line of least resistance".

That leads to *perdition*. Considering the discomfort and sacrifice imposed upon the nation, public men charged with the conduct of the war should live in a continual state of *perdition*. *Finest Hour* is a masterpiece of *perdition*. *Finest Hour* is a masterpiece of *perdition*. *Finest Hour* is a masterpiece of *perdition*.

Most of Churchill's books were autobiographies disguised, to quote Balfour's jest, as a history of the universe. William Manchester has produced a history of the universe as a biography of Churchill. Or to be more precise, Manchester has compiled a gigantic account of the end of the British empire, including in it discussions of Victorian sex, Edwardian science, and Georgian literature, not to mention long disquisitions on Indian, Irish, German and Russian affairs. And he has used the career of Winston Churchill as a peg to hang it all on.

Manchester is obviously intent on telling middlebrow America what the world was like before Uncle Sam walked so tall in it. He therefore translates pounds into dollars, dockers into longshoremen. He makes Britishers say "gotten" and explains unfamiliar episodes (such as *The Charge of the Light Brigade*) by reference to Hollywood films. Everything is grist to the Mancunian mill: Churchill is "gratified by descriptions of the new Winchester rifle, by the first striptease, at the Bal des Quatre Arts in Paris; by the defeat of John L. Sullivan by James Corbett, and by the invention of the safety razor by an American bottle-

stopper salesman named King Gillette."

This sort of stuff does its best to convince one that *The Last Lion* is a hypertrophied *Reader's Digest* article manufactured by steam intellect for the mass market. Yet there is no denying Manchester's skill in processing a mountain of information (much of it taken from the official biography) and presenting it in an assimilable form. Those who have the energy to persevere with his book (to say nothing of the strength to lift it) will find themselves gradually mesmerized by, and finally addicted to, the immense accumulation of detail.

But if Manchester's details differ from Gilbert's in being set in an interpretative framework they also differ in being, many of them at least, wrong. Manchester mis-spells names, garbles and misattributes quotations, makes errors over the simplest facts and figures, sacrifices accuracy and complexity in the interests of a good story.

Yet none of this seems to matter, simply because the story of Churchill's glittering progress to 1932 - is such a good one, and is told with such unflagging zest. Similarly one can suspend disbelief just enough to enjoy Manchester's heroic portrayal of his subject, a titanic natural force whirling between the poles of ambition and depression. In extolling the last king of the global jungle Manchester discounts the contemporary view that Churchill possessed "genius without judgment". Instead he is dazzled by, and he dazzles us with, Churchill's "zig-zag streak of lightning on the brain".

Piers Brendon



Churchill's finest hour: the Prime Minister at a gun emplacement, and looking a little like Al Capone, when he toured the North East coast defences in July, 1940.

## The boy who was Wednesday

## A Yorkshire Boyhood

By Roy Hattersley

(Chatto &amp; Windus, £8.95)

Vick for colds, cod liver oil and malt for warding off almost everything else. Harmsworth encyclopaedias for knowledge, the boy scouts for fresh air and ethics: this is the story of a very respectable childhood. Not a swear word is uttered in anger. Not a nipple is fondled in lust.

"I lived surrounded by Wednesday," Roy Hattersley writes, meaning, Sheffield Wednesday. The Man who was Wednesday in Chesterton's famous tale, was an elusive, almost ominous figure. The child who was Wednesday, in Part One (I assume) of Hattersley's memoirs, is just as elusive, finally - even though this is a story told with obsessive concreteness. No fancy Catholic allegories here.

Let's get the class categories right first (this is England, after all). The blurb writer (who he?) claims that *A Yorkshire Boyhood* evokes "all the pleasures and pangs of a northern working class childhood." Hattersley himself, I think, would make no such claim.

Father was a priest who broke the rules and got married to a coal merchant's daughter. There was then a stretch of dispiriting poverty in pre-war Sheffield, until Hattersley senior got himself a job as an assistant clerk, measuring out the dole for the unemployed. This, with help from various relatives, eventually meant that young Roy - an only, asthmatic child - could go to Miss Bertha Roberts' private school. Well

away from germs; and well away, also, from any northern working class children.

The fascination of this book as a social document is precisely that it tells you the ups and downs (mostly ups, this being a "success story") of a lower middle class childhood. And like Robert Roberts' chronicle of the bottom-most end of the scale, *The Classic Slum*, it is told almost entirely in terms of the social values it portrays. There is little irony - but little carping, either.

Hattersley thinks he will never be so proud again as when he passed (a year later) the exam to get into Sheffield City Grammar School. Proud Uncle Ern sent him five shillings and called him "the Prof." He was neither promised nor bought a new bicycle. But there was no reluctance about the blazer.

In *The Uses of Literacy*, Richard Hoggart, delved into the traumatic cutting-off of roots that grammar school entry might mean for some working class boys. There was a total break between the world of school and the world of home. Roy Hattersley, however, was achieving what his mother would have liked to achieve, himself and what his father had skidded socially downhill from. Prefect, captain of cricket, head of Zulu House: the "brave new grammar school world" (in Hattersley's own words) absorbed him totally.

So totally, in fact, that this latter part of his book is by far the less interesting. You feel as though you have been gripped by the lapel, and face some Ancient Mariner of the classroom. There is a teacher in the life of every upwardly mobile child. In young Roy's there were

many more than one; and all their idiosyncrasies are relentlessly noted. The tone here is that of a superannuated school magazine editor.

It is in these years, too, that you become increasingly puzzled by the decline, by the loss of carnality, the all-round goody-goodness of young Roy. What will his secret diaries reveal, when he tells all that he read the *News of the World* because of the beddethos, and squeezed more than just a cricket ball?

Prepubescent Roy - the theme of the first half of the story - is a much less puzzling matter. And in these pages, Hattersley evokes, with a generally light touch, the days of seaside holidays at Bridlington, the sound of Richard Tauber in *Lilacs*, *Time*, the pay packet passed unopened to Mother.

During the years, the Hattersleys moved from the rented house, where one neighbour was a Sheffield Wednesday player, to "a new world of property and possession": a semi just along the road from a Sheffield Wednesday manager. All the details of the pecking order are spelled out here. The importance of not being "overlooked": the ethos of "home-made" cooking, the purchase of a "bureau" in which to keep the family's few papers.

Politics, curiously, is very much on the margin. And what absorbs young Roy when it does emerge, is - as he says - the sheer business of it, much less its content.

Mrs Hattersley's lad - was always, it seems, busy, always self-absorbed, always trying to get on. Will he make the final grade? Now read on. . . .

Paul Barker

## Assorted garbage

## The Penguin Dictionary of Proverbs

Edited by Rosalind Fergusson (Allen Lane, £8.95; Penguin, £2.50)

Too many cooks spoil the broth. On the other hand, many hands make light work. You can find what you want in proverbs as in scripture. As a form of conventional folk wisdom, proverbs have been largely superseded by even sillier modern inventions such as television commercials, newspaper headlines, and quotations from the famous. Nevertheless we still use them, and we still invent them. Here is a new menagerie of the things, and I do not see the point of it. It contains more than 7,000 proverbs from all ages and all nations arranged in such plonkingly alphabetical order that I cannot see for this one is for the harassed hack seeking a tag with which to decorate an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative. He would do better to invent his own garbage. Philip Howard

CONTINUED AND LUST. It includes newly minted proverbs, "Garbage in, Garbage out", and "The opera ain't over till the fat lady sings", which, characteristically, it gets slightly wrong. But it offers no explanation of origin or examples of the proverbs in use. For both these and other purposes *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Proverbs*, published last year, is greatly superior and proper reference book. The only use I can see for this one is for the harassed hack seeking a tag with which to decorate an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative. He would do better to invent his own garbage. Philip Howard

## Fiction

## Her cockles quivered in her marrowbone

## The Facts of Life and other fictions

By Robert Nye

(Hamish Hamilton, £7.95)

"Who could have dreamt that

Kipling was G. K. Chesterton, one of the most relentless detectives that had ever lived? Who would have thought that the smiling Mr Joyce now approaching him was a common or garden blackmailer?" The questions perplex until you

have read *The Whole Story* by Robert Nye, one of sixteen "fictions" published at various times since 1970, and assembled in his new book. The answer then becomes evident. Mr Nye is quite the only person who would or could have dreamt up the fancies in this volume. Chesterton is impersonating Kipling, naked butler at the house of Gertrude Stein, in order to uncover an Irish conspiracy, masterminded by Mr Joyce and Senator Double You Be Yeats, to take over the Nobel Prize. Mr Nye is fascinated by earlier writers and loves to weave his fantasies about them. In *The Second Best Bed* Mrs Shakespeare, a lady of unpoetic mind, having regretted her husband's inadequacies as a lover, celebrates the marked improvement and new technique brought about by his acquaintance with the Earl of Southampton.

But the subjects extend beyond writers and sex. We have fairy tales, science fiction, bizarre and unclassifiable anecdotes, all written in a definite and precise style as though they made sense; which is not always the case. The author deliberately tangles his forest of symbols. He pleads "a pure desire to tell lies" and means his lies to be comic. His lies are also most poetically described - phrases such as "a wit like a greengage", "her cockles quivered in her marrowbone", "the lumpy mattress of self-reproach" - and if some of the more boldly meaningless are difficult to read, it is without doubt a very vivid and accomplished unreasonableness.

## Dangerous Pursuits

By Nicholas Salaman

(Alison Press/Secker &amp; Warburg, £7.50)

Nicholas Salaman is as

readable as twenty years spent as an advertising copywriter ought to have made him, and achieves the trick without gibes. He has a more developed feel for language, the well-turned phrase, than many a more rarefied novelist. If it is possible to imagine a seedy, solitary, lower middle class Bertie Wooster, his favourite hobby following other people about in a perverse and surreptitious way, and telling us about his exploits in amusingly dated language, we have him in the hero of Mr Salaman's second work.

Roy Coucher admits at the outset that he is not the most tolerant of men. He dislikes foreigners, foreign beer, drugs, marketing executives, double glazing, public demonstrations of affection, most of the developments in England since the fifties. Seeing "a peerless specimen of English girlhood" being led astray by an American, he resolves to thwart this horrid intruder by use of the skills he learnt fighting terrorists in the Malaysian jungle. Roy is always ready with a military metaphor, accompanied by a nice touch of self-importance, and it is a mark of the author's skill that the joke does not fall.

The girl, alas, is not so pure as she would seem. Nor is Roy quite so honest with the reader as might be expected from a man of the old school. His pursuit of her is interspersed by an account of the girl's career, a spell in a topless club in Bayswater particularly well described. Her blithely promiscuous search for a rich husband leads to the American. The American epitomizes all that is most repugnant in the successful advertising man. Yet even he, with his extreme willingness to do anything for money, besides being laughed at,

is given a certain humanity. He is not blamed or hated for his hollow weakness. The tone of *Dangerous Pursuits* remains too light for serious dislikes. It is one of the best attempts I have seen to make the tawdry people of a tawdry culture funny.

Andrew Gimson

## A Farewell to France by Noel Barber

(Hodder &amp; Stoughton, £8.95)

Mr Barber, born in 1909, is a veteran globe-trotting journalist who has written some 30 non-fiction books of memoirs, history and travel, as well as one previous novel, the best-selling *Tanamera*, set in pre-war and wartime Singapore. His new 733-page blockbusting novel bids to do the same for the France of that period, 1931-44. It is what I believe is called a "faction", where intimate fictional lives are intertwined with big public events. The usual hero, Larry, a journalist in Paris and son of a wealthy Franco-American family, manages to find time for a richly erotic love-life in the intervals of sipping cocktails chez Paul Reynaud, swapping insults with Otto Abetz (Hitler's ambassador to Paris), helping de Gaulle to escape to Britain in June 1940, and blowing up a key German secret weapon plant near Reims in 1944. It is all quite preposterous - and very enjoyable.

This Franco-American *War and Peace* (well, not quite) is the saga of the Astell family from San Francisco who acquired by marriage a vineyard in Champagne: here they now produce the prized Astell champagne, equal of Krug or Mumm. And much of the action is set in the family

château where elder son Larry begins his life-long romance with Sonia, the sexy daughter of a top Italian diplomat. Oh, those golden pre-war summers!

They hop in and out of bed while Europe lurches in and out of crisis, and their earth-moving orgasms are described by Barber in the same glowing detail as the political dramas that ace-reporter Larry observes at such close range. It'll be good for sales. Through his high-level contacts, Larry is able to get scoops for his Washington paper on why Hitler murdered Roehm, on the secret Reynaud/Churchill meeting at Briare (he was *there*, guest of Reynaud) and much else. Then, when the Germans enter Reims, his sister Anna (married to a "good" German) is forced by the Gestapo to work as a whore in a local *Wehrmacht* brothel. But finally all ends well, after Larry, now turned SOE hero, has foiled a Nazi bid to poison-gas London, by destroying a laboratory hidden in his father's underground champagne vaults. Sonia and Larry live happily ever after.

Barber's love-story is touching, and he gives a lively picture of France in turmoil seen through half-American eyes. His descriptive skills provide some good set-pieces, such as the refugee exodus from a doomed Paris, and Resistance battles where Larry's brother carves out the eyes of a captive Gestapo sadist. The endless name-dropping, and the contrived linking of public and private dramas, render the book ultimately ludicrous. But, for those who share Mr Barber's high-life, high-heroism fantasies, it makes for a rattling good yarn.

John Ardagh

## The oo-la-la element

array of perspectives. It also steers clear of the biographer's conditional. There is no admixture of supposition like "as the excited young Colette hastened up the narrow stair of 171 (bis) Impasse Fouquier-Tinville her thoughts must have dwelt on the furious divisions in Parisian society wrought by *l'affaire Dreyfus*". There is, however, a good deal of undigested French: *déjeuner* is regularly consumed, *ménages à trois* are endured, an occasion *succès d'estime* is acknowledged as *un fait accompli* by the *gens du monde*.

The general effect is curiously extenuated and unimpressive. Part of the trouble is the skill and massive elaboration with which Colette has herself rigged up an official and inevitably authoritative-seeming conception of herself. It also leaves the more important, early years of Colette's life thinly provided for. Six pages are deemed sufficient to account for the twenty years of Colette's life that preceded her marriage to the frightful Willy in 1893.

Even those as ignorant as I was of the origin of Colette's name will be more or less familiar with the story from that point on. The teen years slinging on the Claudine books for Willy to publish under his own name; then a period of lightly clad miming and some Lesbian involvements, notably with the risible "Missy"; marriage to the journalist and diplomat Henry de Jouvenel which was followed very rapidly by the seduction of his eighteen-year-old son, in accordance with the plot of *Chéri*, published shortly before the long final glide into the status of a national cultural treasure, from the time of meeting her young admirer

Maurice Gondek, when she gave herself several injections of morphine.

Joanna Richardson does not venture much in the way of criticism of Colette's books, attending to them, sensibly enough, in proportion to their generally received valuation. When she comes to the last three pages a critical white flag is hoisted when she leaves the job of giving a final estimate of Colette, without comment, to Maurice Martin du Gard, Gaëtan Picon, and Jean Cocteau.

The oo-la-la element is satisfyingly rich. Here is the testimony of the "socialite", André de Fouquières (one of the silly Fouquières, no doubt) about an evening at Missy's where he was the only man present.

At the very beginning of the meal, my neighbour pulled her skirt right up, without the least embarrassment, and, holding it up in this position, she continued the conversation and

Alas, firm in her confinement to written evidence, she gives us no idea of what left Colette so rumpled and surprised after her wedding night, even if, in a rare departure into speculation she writes, "she must have known, now, what corruption meant".

Other items of scandal are rendered vivid by photographs, for example of the partially clad Colette holding out a beseeching hand to the dinner-jacketed Missy in their mime, *Réve d'Egypte*, banned by the prefect of police after a single riot-provoking performance.

All in all Joanna Richardson's *Colette*, if it leaves its subject still in a state of unravished artificiality, earns the comment she herself passes on *Chéri*, it gives a good account "of a certain well-defined milieu in the sometimes louche demi-monde".

Anthony Quinton

## From the author of 'Tanamera' - a magnificent new novel of love and war ...

## A Farewell to France

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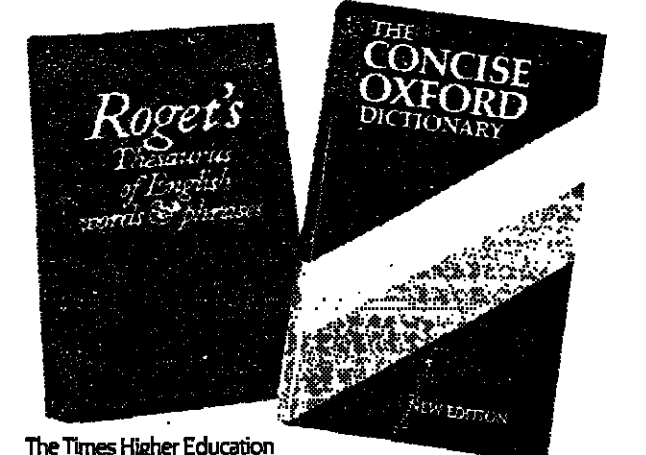


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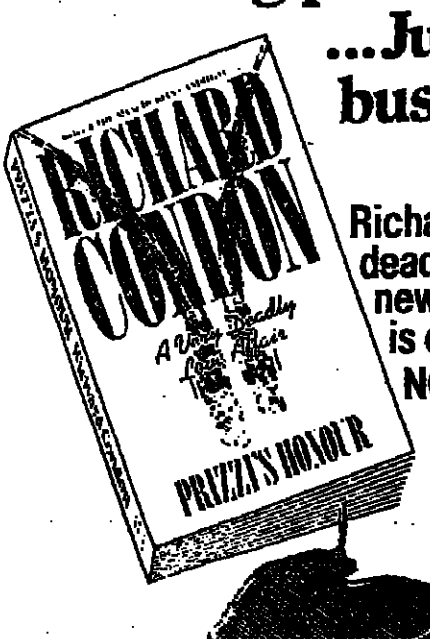
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# THE TIMES DIARY

## Chatham bound?

I have discovered a candidate for the succession at the Royal Institute of International Affairs - Chatham House - who is rather more amply qualified than the bevy of failed television executives and SDP politicians whose names have been canvassed hitherto. Sir Donald Maitland, the small but perfectly dressed diplomat who recently retired as permanent secretary at the Department of Energy after 30 years in the Foreign Office, would be an ideal operator in the job. Chief press secretary to Edward Heath as Prime Minister, and our ambassador to the EEC from 1975 to 1979, Maitland was sent to Energy because Margaret Thatcher thought him the best negotiator she knew. Highly regarded in the Foreign Office, he is the canny insider who could cause some high-class havoc among his former colleagues if appointed.

## Anticipation...

How could they think she would lose? Hodder and Stoughton's new catalogue announces the November publication of *The Making of the Prime Minister* by The Observer's Simon Hoggart and The Guardian's Michael White, two students of politics generally thought to have some nous. The publication will never happen, Hoggart says it was always understood that the book would be written only in the event of a Thatcher defeat, the intention being to chronicle the emergence of a new leader in the way Theodore White has done at successive American elections. The catalogue says the book will cost £9.95, and have 224 pages, but you will look in vain. Ghost writing, I call it.

First Cambridge fresher: "Are you with Christ?" Second: "No, but I have a friend in Jesus."

BARRY FANTONI



"Has he discovered microsurgery?"

## Party games

Ed Boyle, producer of Capital Radio's *Party Pieces*, is looking for an ambitious Conservative MP to join his team. Robin Squire, the MP for Hornchurch, having quickly followed his four predecessors from the Tory benches to the ministerial ranks. Boyle says he particularly chose Squire, a sopping wet, because he thought there was no chance of his being promoted in a Thatcher government, yet within a year Squire has become PPS to the Transport Secretary. The curse of *Party Pieces* works both ways, though. Both the Labour and Liberal representatives on the programme, Christopher Price and William Pitt, lost their seats in the election.

## Happy Carl

Rochampton Church School could have on its hands the first first-form play to get a transfer to the West End. At least Carl Davis, the composer, assures me there is "considerable commercial interest" in a full-scale musical he has written for his daughter's 11-year-old classmates. His collaborator on the project is Haydn Orn, author of the children's book *Angry Arthur*, who has two sons at the school. *The Prince and the Mermaid* is a modern version of Hans Christian Andersen's *Little Mermaid*, and Class 1's six performances in the school hall next month are already sold out. Davis, who will return from conducting his *Napoleon* score in Paris to work on two big film projects (*Far Pavilions* and *John Irving's Champion*), says: "The real thrill would be if the children's show is taken up by other schools."

## Punchy panache

Janet McTeer left RADA a few weeks ago with four prizes including the Bancroft Gold Medal for best actor or actress, the Sir Emile Littler award for "outstanding talent and aptitude for the professional theatre", and the Barton stage-fighting prize. Her first professional engagement is playing Lady Stutfield in *Lady Windermere's Fan* at the Nottingham Playhouse from July 6. She gets one line: "I suppose so, Mr Dumby. It's been a delightful season, hasn't it?" No doubt she will put it across with much inner meaning, but I would like to see more play given to her stage-fighting technique.

Colin Harris, the postmaster at West Bergholt, opened a roll of new £1 coins the other day and found a blank one - headless, tailless and without a date. He thought he might have a find, like a uniquely blessed stamp, but Colchester coin dealer John Street dashed his hopes by explaining that such coins are worthless, and must carry a misprinted emblem to be of any value. The Mint tells me that of the coins it produces, about one in 10,000 is damaged in some way.

PHS

John Barry outlines the background to Tuesday's Commons uproar

# The nuclear skeletons rattling Labour

Pinning the tail on the donkey is an old game. Pinning cruise missiles on Labour is newer. But if the uproar in the Commons on Tuesday is any guide, it could become a regular pastime for the Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine.

Politically, sound tactics. As the date approaches for deployment of the first cruise missiles at Greenham Common, a convincing demonstration that the decision had been backed by government ministers of both major parties would surely blunt some of the political force of the inevitable protests.

So Mr Heseltine seemed to be making two charges. Specifically, that the last Labour government was party to a decision in principle by NATO that nuclear forces in Europe should be modernized, a decision which was the precursor of the December 1979 agreement (by a new Conservative government) to deploy Pershing 2 and cruise missiles. Mr Heseltine singled out an April 1979 meeting of NATO defence ministers, at which Labour's Mr Fred Mulley was present. More generally, he said that Labour's present stance was "the reversal of everything that every Labour defence secretary since 1945 has believed".

In reply, Messrs Foot and Healey challenged Mr Heseltine to produce Cabinet records - something they must know that neither he nor Mrs Thatcher could do - claiming that these would reveal that Labour had taken no decision on Pershing and cruise.

"The matter was not discussed in NATO circles, and no decision was taken until the end of 1979," Mr Healey claimed in the Commons last December. But as Dr David Owen, Foreign Secretary in the Callaghan government, retorted a few days later: "That was patently untrue, and Mr Healey knows it."

The truth is that senior Labour ministers played a major role in the two-and-a-half year debate within NATO which preceded the deployment decision. The decision itself happened to be taken by the next government, but it was Labour ministers who had brought it to decision point. Whether the Labour government itself can be said to have decided anything depends largely what is meant by "government", and "decided". All British governments handle nuclear matters with extreme secrecy, but Labour prime ministers have the additional problem of unilateral disarmament within their cabinet. So, in Mr Callaghan's government, from 1976 to 1979, nuclear matters were effectively decided by four ministers: Mr Callaghan himself and David Owen, Fred Mulley, who was defence Secretary, and the Chancellor, Denis Healey. The Cabinet figured scarcely at all. To complicate matters further, Callaghan was willing to make personal commitments - in private talks with President Carter, for example - which went beyond anything agreed even by the inner circle.

(There was nothing new in this. Harold Wilson decided to continue development of the new Chevaline warhead for Polaris within days of his return to office in February 1974, but he did not seek formal cabinet approval until October. Even then the Cabinet was told almost nothing about the project.)

Mr Tony Benn, among others, has

since alleged that this was, in effect, a sort of constitutional conspiracy. There is truth in this. But Michael Foot, the unilateralist's senior spokesman in the Callaghan Cabinet, knew what was going on. As deputy prime minister from 1976, Mr Foot would normally have been privy to that inner nuclear group. In fact, by agreement with Mr Callaghan, he absented himself, content to wash his hands of the issue until, finally, in December 1978, Mr Callaghan forced him to face it. It is the deal which followed between Mr Callaghan and Mr Foot that Labour now relies on to claim it made no decision.

In calling for the production of Cabinet papers, therefore, Messrs Foot and Healey are taking forensic advantage of the fact that under Callaghan the Cabinet was not the forum which mattered. The timetable of Labour's involvement in the NATO debate on deployment of new missiles in Europe, was this:

January, 1976: Hamburg meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group. Labour's Roy Mason, one of the defence ministers present. The threat posed to Europe by the new Soviet SS20 missile discussed. May, 1977: Callaghan hosts London summit of western leaders who agree on a long-term defence plan for NATO. June, 1977: Ottawa meeting of NATO nuclear planning group. The US Defence Secretary Harold Brown asks Mulley (Mason's successor) whether NATO's longer-range nuclear weapons could all be based offshore - in other words, could NATO rely solely on American submarines? Late July/early August, 1977: Mulley, in a letter to Brown, rejects the "offshore option" and explains why NATO needs a Europe-based nuclear force. One possibility, the letter says, is cruise missiles.

October, 1977: Bari meeting of NATO nuclear planning group - Mulley present - decides to set up a special "high level group" of NATO defence and foreign ministry officials to consider nuclear modernization.

October, 1978: Carter's national security advisor, Zbigniew Brzezinski, flies secretly to see Callaghan in Blackpool during the Labour Party conference. Callaghan agrees that western leaders should meet privately in Guadeloupe to take a political decision about deployment. December 1978: To prepare for Guadeloupe, Callaghan brings Foot into inner group. A paper has been circulated on the work of the high level group. (The inner four have received this; Foot may not have



done.) The paper lists six new weapons as possible candidates for NATO deployment but it warns that two - a new strike aircraft and a new ballistic missile codenamed Long Bow - are outsiders. The front runners are Pershing 2 and/or cruise missiles launched from land, sea or air. Ministers are told that between 200 and 600 new missiles are under discussion, with the British arguing for the lower figure. Ministers are warned that the West Germans will almost certainly insist on Britain accepting some of its soil.

In a deal with Callaghan to preserve Labour unity, Foot agrees that Callaghan at Guadeloupe may sanction continuing NATO work on possible new deployments. In return, Callaghan agrees that Britain will call for a major arms control effort by NATO to avert the SS20 threat by agreement. January 1979: At Guadeloupe, Carter, Callaghan, Schmidt and Giscard privately sketch what later

becomes formalized as the "two track decision": NATO will try to reduce the SS20 threat by means of arms control; but failing that will deploy new missiles in Europe. April 1979: NATO's nuclear planning group meets at the Homestead US Air Force base in Florida. Mulley is present, at his own insistence. The British election is underway, and Callaghan has said it is silly to pretend that Mulley can commit an incoming government. But ministers are to receive the definitive recommendation from the high level group, and Mulley, proud of his work so far, wants to see the final act. The group's recommendation: 200 to 600 Pershing 2 and ground-launched cruise missiles. The ministers reaffirm that NATO does need to deploy new weapons and agree to pass the recommendation to their governments for final decision within the alliance later in the year.

NATO's formal "two track decision" was made in December 1979, by which time Mrs Thatcher was in office. But so long as Mr Callaghan remained leader of the party, the Labour Opposition supported the decision that he and his ministers had played such a large part in creating.

The fact that most of the Labour Cabinet, like most of the public, knew little or nothing of these debates and decisions says a good deal about the internal politics of the Labour Party and the obsessive secrecy of British government in general. What matters is that the handful of Labour ministers charged with those decisions took a very different view about nuclear matters in the secrecy of office than some of them will now admit in public.



Callaghan: only an inner ring was kept informed. Mulley: insisted on being in on the final act



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# Can cable be kept in Whitehall's orbit?

By the end of this year, 13 cable television stations in England and Wales will be able to carry satellite television channels directly into people's homes. Viewing habits here and in the rest of Europe could change dramatically. And so could the political problems if governments attempt to control the content and ownership of these systems with the same firm hand that has allowed them to control conventional broadcasting for the past 50 years.

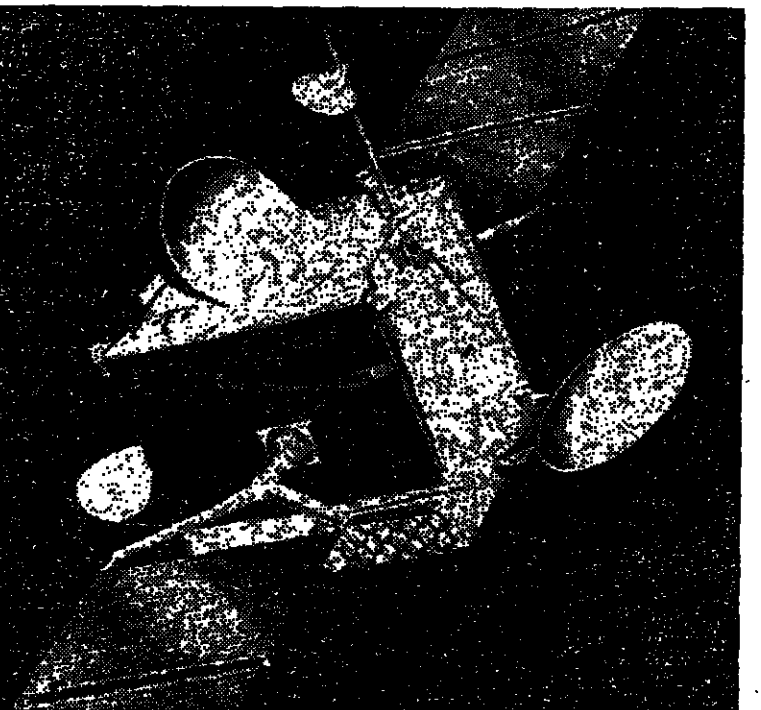
Two factors bring satellite TV to the top of the political agenda. The first is the newly launched European Communication Satellite-1 (ECS-1), which becomes operational in a few months' time. Nine channels on this satellite have been assigned to seven European countries to transmit television pictures. In theory they can all broadcast over Europe, where they would be received by cable television operators and then distributed locally.

The second step towards making satellite television a reality is in the changing government attitude to cable TV. Today the House of Commons will debate the Government's policy on the issue, as published in a White Paper in April. The policy guarantees that cable operators in Britain, who for decades have been constrained in what and how much they carry, will be able to offer systems with 30 television channels, some beamed to them by satellite.

Cable and satellite are thus interdependent, and it is the British Government's policy on cable which will be the mainstay of its mechanism to control satellite programming. And yet that policy, which is to be policed by the yet to be created Cable Authority, is still highly confusing.

The government White Paper on cable television concluded that foreign companies and publishers, among others, would be denied majority shareholdings in franchised cable companies. Satellite television channels, however, of which there could be dozens over the next 10 years, do not conform to that logic.

"Burnley, Hull, Wellingborough, Milton Keynes, Medway Towns, Tunbridge Wells, Reading, Swindon, Pontyrrid, Tredgar, Greenwich and other parts of London.



Unisat: a source of potential conflict

If taken to the extreme, the cables could be owned by a British company but the programming pumped from satellites by multinational conglomerates.

A shareholders' meeting on Tuesday underlined the fact that publishing and broadcasting have entered a new era. The shareholders of Satellite Television met to approve an offer by News International for a 65 per cent stake in the company. SATV has been allocated one of the nine channels on ECS-1, which was launched two weeks ago and now orbits at the same speed as the earth 20,000 miles above it.

A few weeks ago, Goldcrest Films and Television, which has been responsible for financing films like *Chariots of Fire*, *Gandhi* and *Local Hero*, disclosed its satellite plans.

Goldcrest, a wholly owned subsidiary of S. Pearson and Son, has formed a partnership with four American companies to provide a premier film service via satellite to British cable television operators.

The partnership consists of Columbia Pictures, Home Box Office (which is a leader in offering pay television services on cable television in the United States), Twentieth-Century Fox and CBS.

So where is the Government's control mechanism preventing majority shareholding in foreign or publisher's hands? News International disqualifies itself on both counts and Goldcrest on one. The cable operators will be franchised by the Government (in time the Cable Authority) but channel providers are immune to such licensing.

The international nature of satellite broadcasting compounds this already complex issue. Control of satellite broadcasting, whether it be from low powered satellites directed at cable television operators, as is the case with ECS-1, or from high-powered satellites like the one to be launched in 1986 with two BBC channels, has worried European governments for more than 10 years. The European satellite organization, Eutelsat, which represents 20

European countries, has been one of the forums used by those governments when airing their disquiet.

It is Eutelsat which has launched, through the auspices of the European Space Agency (ESA), ECS-1, the first of a series of five communication satellites. The allocation of the nine transponders (channels) demonstrates the political complexity of controlling content and distribution. Two have been allocated to Britain, two to West Germany and one each to Belgium, France, Italy, Norway, The Netherlands and Switzerland. If positioned correctly, television programmes can be beamed over Europe by all of them. Wary of the chaos which might ensue, Eutelsat, which originally designated the channels to the individual countries, insists that all signals are coded and no transmissions are authorized except on missions approved by agreement. Any sovereign state unless by agreement.

However, there is also direct satellite broadcasting (DBS), an alternative system that could bypass that agreement. Using this technique a high-powered satellite can beam signals over a very large area directly into homes which are equipped with a receiver which costs a few hundred pounds, as opposed to a few thousand as is the case with low-powered satellites. In 1986 the BBC will have no choice but to use DBS satellite. Unisat, built by British Aerospace and Marconi and operated by British Telecom. Though the BBC has the ideal qualifications to meet the Government's control criterion the power of its transmissions could bring it into conflict with European governments.

The French and the Germans are planning to launch similar satellites about the same time.

The European governments are in a quandary. Whose blueprint on satellite control should they adopt, if any? There is none in Europe that will cater for the imminent expansion of satellite broadcasting and America does not have one that is applicable. The United States does not have to ensure that diverse languages and cultures in its member states have to be protected, as is the current desire in Europe.

Bill Johnstone

Ronald Butt

# Villainy is villainy in any age

Between the lines historians, like journalists, often tell the reader as much about the intellectual fashions they do about the events they describe. Of no episode is this more true than the extraordinary political takeover that reached its climax in London 500 years ago this week.

On June 26, 1483, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Protector of England and uncle of the 12-year-old Edward V, rode to Westminster and usurped the throne by taking possession of the royal marble chair at the King's Bench.

So concluded a sequence of events which, if presented in a work of fiction, would seem too far-fetched to be worth reading. On Edward IV's death two months earlier, Richard had intercepted the new king, who was on his way to London with his maternal uncle, Lord Rivers.

Having lulled Rivers into a sense of false security over a convivial dinner, Richard had him arrested the next morning. Edward was forced to accompany Richard to London where the alarmed Queen took sanctuary at Westminster with her younger son, the Duke of York, and her daughter.

On May 4, Edward was greeted by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen on the outskirts of London. The citizens were shown four cartloads of armour and weapons as evidence of the evil intent of the unpopular and upstart Woodville family into which the late king, to the chagrin of the older nobility, had married.

The coronation was arranged for the end of June, a parliament was summoned and Richard was accepted as Protector by the Council. A draft sermon prepared for the opening of Parliament (the equivalent of the King's Speech) prepared by the Chancellor, the Bishop of Lincoln, named the establishment of the Protector's authority until the king reached ripe years, as parliament's principal task.

Richard quickly put his own men in positions of authority and on June 13, at a meeting of the Council in the Tower, arrested Lord Hastings, one of the late king's closest friends who had so far supported the Protector out of a dislike of the Woodvilles, but who would never have countenanced usurpation. Hastings, improbably charged with sorcery with both the late king's wife and his mistress, was beheaded instantly outside the Tower.

The Queen was next persuaded to let the young Duke of York out of sanctuary on the ground that the coronation could not take place without him; Richard intended force had he refused. The boy was sent to join his mother in the Tower. The coronation planning was stopped. Parliament was cancelled and on June 22 a Dr Ralph Shaw, a Cambridge theologian and brother of the Lord Mayor, preached at St Paul's Cross that Richard should be king on the grounds that the two sons of the late king were bastards, their parent's marriage being invalidated by Edward IV's pre-contract to another lady. According to one account, he also alleged the bastardy of Edward IV himself, a curious reflection on the honour of Richard's own mother.

On June 25, Buckingham addressed a meeting of lords and others and spoke in the same sense. The next day, this assembly petitioned Richard to take the

Crown and accompanied him to the King's Bench. Thus the stage was set for the disappearance and death of the princes, rebellion, Bosworth field and the Tudors. I have set down the facts baldly so that their full improbability can be savoured. Yet they happened and they point a moral for the politics of any age.

First, power tends to corrupt not only those greedy for it but those who can be brought to fear it. As Richard's power grew with the help of many who did not see where they were going, people shrank away from reality, pretending not to notice. The common people did not like it but accepted the accomplished fact. A parliament in due course acknowledged Richard's title.

Political mankind properly craved the symbols of legitimacy that can be respected; it can be corrupted by regarding the symbol as the reality. So who, in the coming months, asked questions (except in a whisper) about Edward Bastard in the Tower and his brother? Not the Cambridge colleges who gratefully received Richard's benefactions nor (for the time being) nobles who received his munificence.

Even more significant is the way the historians have seen him. To the Tudors he was a villain, and the unhistorical, physical deformity of Shakespeare's portrait symbolized it. But he later had defenders and towards the end of the nineteenth century Sir Clements Markham presented Richard as the total hero and Henry VII as the princes' murderer. Today there are Richard III societies in England and America and a detective story by Josephine Tey established that a man with so sensitive a face could not be so wicked.

What is odder is the verdict of academic contemporary historians who say - yes, he did do it; he killed the princes but he was only acting as a man of his time.

Thus Richard's latest academic biographer, Professor Charles Ross, argued that Richard must be "seen in the context of his own age... and family." His father had rebelled against Henry VI, his brother, Edward IV, had put Henry (and even their own brother, Clarence) to death. Besides, what would have befallen Richard when the Protectorate ended three years later if he had not deposed the boy? Probably nothing, if Richard had eschewed violence at the start.

In fact, Richard's own contemporaries recognized the special evil of the murder of a brother's children, even if our own historians find that difficult, which is why a Lancastrian and Yorkist combination overthrew him retributively, despite his competence. The heresy of our own time is its reluctance to condemn villains and its contempt for those who do not make circumstantial allowance for villainy. I prefer the wrath of the great Victorian historians, Gairdner and Stubbs, against the modern doctrine that circumstances tend to extenuate all.

A moderately good man would not have done as Richard did, in any circumstances, and in the long run bad men never make good politicians. If we forget some of the improbable villainy of Europe's recent history, what happened here 500 years ago is a reminder of humanity's potential for evil as well as good - and of the danger of the passive belief that the impossible never happens.

Paul Pickering

# Guess who's calling at Hector's doghouse

Hector the talking raven is on the rampage. Now incarcerated for life in London Zoo after a series of vicious attacks on American tourists at the Tower of London, he is joined in the fashion for prison protest.

He sits hunched in the roof of his cage hurling the occasional sick and hissing at his captors. When a kind man from the BBC brought some wild raven recordings to cheer him up, he tore his carefully built nest to pieces.

Not even the prospect that the Government will bring back the death penalty, always a favourite spectator sport with ravens at the Tower, could shake Hector's summer blues. Instead he feels that, as a convicted terrorist, he may be eligible for the rope. Only when I told him he could expect a visit from Barbara Woodhouse, who is coming to the zoo's first carnival on July 7, did Hector take his head from under his wing.

Perhaps she will be able to calm him down. "Once," she told me, "I had a pet owl called Pussy who was so well-behaved that she sat on my shoulder when I took her from Paddington to Newquay for a holiday. They made me buy a ticket for her. I thought that was most unfair since she was not occupying a seat."

If Hector ever got loose on an Inner-City, I don't suppose even Jimmy Saville could fix things again. "A lot of small boys used to have ravens when I was a girl," said Barbara Woodhouse, "but as they got older the ravens would get out of control. They will pinch anything shiny."

Mrs Woodhouse thinks that love, in the form of Hector's mate, Doris, might transform him. "With Pussy, we once left the stable door open and found her with a beautiful male owl. He was completely smitten with her and they went off together. But she used to come back to a tree outside our window to see us, and even brought her little ones."

Mrs Woodhouse has also acted as a marriage bureau for a swan on Watford canal who was pining after he had lost his mate. "He would land at my feet like a little airplane when I called him. There was a lady swan at the other side of the river

and we got them together. Then they would both come when I called."

But matchmaking does not always work out. "I had a lovely big spider who used to come out and sit on my knee when I was watching television. I was quite pleased when he found a mate and brought her as well. Then she ate him."

"It's a pity ravens are so bad-tempered, but I look forward to meeting Hector."

One trick Mrs Woodhouse will not try is blowing up Hector's nose, a technique which Argentine gauchos use for making friends with other people's horses. With a raven this would lead to a severe loss of face.

I don't know how far Mrs Woodhouse will go in trying to make friends with Hector, but another intrepid lady has contacted me with the amazing news that she actually got into a cage with him and lived to tell the tale. Not something his present keepers would recommend in any circumstances.

Mary Corbett wrote a book about Hector called *Tower Raven*. One day she found him in a cage at the Tower when other ravens were flying free. It seems he had ripped a visitor's guide book to pieces.

She said: "Hector had been confined to barracks and he looked very miserable. Would I visit him, the Yeoman Warder asked, and I was surprised that he meant me to go inside. "The cage was not all that large for the two of us, Hector and me, but he was more than well-behaved; he was gracious. He croaked, and put into my unwilling hand a plucked pigeon's head, never attempting to use that beak. After I stepped outside I handed the 'gift' back through the bars at the Yeoman Warder's suggestion. "Age has not mellowed Hector, who is now about 20 and could live to be 70. The BBC man gave Hector a 20p piece expecting it to be given back - the bird's usual custom - only to see it being placed under a stone at the back of the cage. Obviously he thinks the Beeb should not get his efforts for nothing. Will Barbara Woodhouse deflect him from these wicked ways? I just hope that she doesn't suggest he goes walkies."





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## PACT OF SECRECY

It would be dangerous for the West to base any change of policy on the public outcome of this week's brief Warsaw Pact summit, or to exaggerate the military significance of disarray in the Soviet block. Certainly the Kremlin has difficulty in presenting a united front to the NATO countries. Romania in particular has caused problems, having already proved the main obstacle to organizing a long-overdue summit of Comecon members.

The Romanian President, Nicolae Ceausescu, again stepped out of line. He publicized his departure for the Moscow meeting while simultaneously releasing details of an interview granted to Swedish journalists weeks before in which he went against Warsaw Pact policy by criticizing the holding of manoeuvres as causing increased East-West tensions. He also repeated his earlier arguments for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. He has consistently opposed the Kremlin on the issue of raising Romania's military budget.

It does seem strange too that the leaders of the seven countries should gather in Moscow for a summit, giving it minimal publicity beforehand, only to disperse after a few hours of consultation. The short official acknowledgment that the meeting had taken place gave no indication that such important issues as Poland or the forthcoming visit of the West German Chancellor, Helmut Kohl, to Moscow had been discussed. But does this really suggest a major rift or even inability to agree on the agenda?

The Warsaw Pact, unlike NATO, is not an alliance of independent states which can reach important political decisions only after long debate and public discussion. Because the communiqué adopted a mild

tone, making an appeal for a reduction in medium-range missiles in Europe and repeating Moscow's earlier disarmament proposals, does not mean that the seven were not able to reach agreement on anything else. It takes very little time to sign a document drawn up beforehand in Moscow.

Opposition by Romania, and possibly by Hungary, would not have prevented a decision to deploy Soviet missiles in East Germany or Czechoslovakia, whose governments fall slavishly into line with Moscow's foreign policy. The Soviet Defence Minister, Dmitry Ustinov, announced immediately before the summit that the deployment of new missiles by NATO would cause the USSR to "take measures in response, together with its friends" and there is no reason to believe that this stance has now been abandoned.

Warsaw Pact communiqués are not issued because communist leaders share Western convictions on the public's "right to know". They are regarded as important historical documents which can be referred to in decades to come as proof of the socialist community's peaceful intentions in the face of imperialist aggression. They are published in the languages of Western Europe and widely distributed in the hope of encouraging peace movements to regard the United States as the real threat to peace. The actual intentions of the Soviet leadership are seldom revealed.

A favourite proposal, repeated at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact's top body, the Political Consultative Committee, held in Prague last January, is to abolish both armed blocks. This would weaken disastrously the defence of the independent NATO countries while having little effect on Warsaw Pact members, tightly linked as they are to the USSR, and to each other, by bilateral treaties and party control.

Soviet troops are stationed in East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Since the formation of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in 1955, all four commanders and all five chiefs of staff have been Soviet officers, and no East Europeans have held top-level command in the integrated structure, but only in their national armies. The Political Consultative Committee, which is supposed to meet twice a year, needs so little real consultation that it has held less than half the number of meetings stipulated in the Treaty. For serious decisions Soviet leaders have preferred to talk to their allies individually, summoning them to the Kremlin or to a summer place in the Crimea.

The communiqué repeated Soviet proposals for an East-West freeze on nuclear weapons, seen by some analysts as a way of limiting US technical innovations in order to maintain the present Soviet advantages in the widespread deployment of SS 20 missiles. It called for limits on military expenditure, clearly to the advantage of both sides, but especially necessary for the USSR in its present economic difficulties. But as there is no agreement between the two sides as to what each is actually spending now, it will be difficult to agree on monitoring budgets in the future.

If the mild tone of the Warsaw Pact statement means that some concrete proposals will materialize at the Geneva talks on intermediate nuclear forces, there may still be some hope that the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles will be less necessary. It is more likely, however, that the Kremlin's real intentions will emerge next week during the visit to Moscow of Chancellor Kohl, who has annoyed the Soviet leaders by his commitment to the deployment of US missiles and by his reviving of the issue of German reunification.

## POLICE AND POLITICIANS

A police chief who believes his force to be the victim of a political campaign to discredit it takes a bold course if he says so publicly. The response draws him into the political arena, and is exactly the kind of rising to provocation that his opponents will be looking for and may be able gleefully to exploit. Evidence and motive are seldom simple enough to make it possible to clinch such a charge. Sir Kenneth Newman shows clearly in his first annual report that he is needed by the hostile publicity that his force has been exposed to. A policeman under pressure is usually best advised to aim for the imperturbable note, but in this case it may be for the best that Sir Kenneth has taken the bull by the horns.

It has been a difficult first year, dominated latterly as far as the headlines are concerned by the Colin Roach affair, almost to the exclusion of the busy activity that has been going on to improve operational efficiency. It is natural that Sir Kenneth should see that disproportion as unfair, but police effectiveness in a society like ours is ultimately dependent on trust, so the order of priorities has its logic. The death of Colin Roach aroused genuine suspicions in the black community. After the inquest there is no longer any real cause for suspicion about the actual manner of his death. But the inquest jury themselves expressed concern about the conflict of evidence over the lesser matter of how the news was broken to the family, and Sir Kenneth has rightly ordered a fuller inquiry in response.

The case would not have aroused such strong feelings if relations had not been poor in the first place. The Metropolitan Police cannot be absolved of a significant share of the blame for this. Since the Scarman report there have been energetic efforts at reform, both in London as a whole and in Hackney, where Colin Roach died. But distrust does not vanish overnight. There

is also a general problem of police accountability in London, the only part of England where the police are not subject to the scrutiny of local elected representatives. They have traditionally been responsible direct to the Home Secretary, on the grounds that police duties in the metropolis are on a scale and have a national significance that require a national accountability.

It is beyond dispute that a colourful band of local politicians, elected and unelected, moved in on the Hackney affair to further their various objectives. It was perfectly fair for them to identify the unresolved questions about the case, and use it to illustrate doubts about police conduct in general and the need for better local accountability. Sir Kenneth concedes, as he must, that such comment is proper. But he accuses some proponents of change of seeking to promote it by a campaign to discredit the police by exaggerations, traps and distortions.

The border between proper and improper tactics is not easy to identify and haggling over its exact position is normally best left to politicians (who include zealous supporters as well as opponents of the police). But some contributions to the debate have been actively and irresponsibly harmful to race relations in London. The financial support given to the Roach campaign by the GLC and Hackney council was on a scale that seemed more appropriate to launching a political movement than gaining attention to an alleged individual injustice. Hackney Council for Racial Equality's practice of publicising cases of alleged police brutality and then refusing to give details is a cruel exploitation of local feelings. Hackney council's rejection of approaches from police seeking to set up consultative machinery of the kind recommended by Scarman and already proving useful in other boroughs displays an irresponsible readiness to

allow relations to deteriorate rather than attempt to improve them on terms other than its own.

The council has insisted on a consultative body constituted as an organ of the borough: regardless of the merits of this idea, it is obvious that under this Government insistence on no other structure means that no structure at all will be set up. Its leaders have rejected "consultations" where the police commander could state that he has heard what we say but will make his own decision". In doing so they reject not only the unsatisfactory London regime, but any regime in operation in this country. It is true that councils elsewhere appoint Chief Constables, receive their reports and make comments on them. But, in Lord Scarman's words: "Neither politicians nor pressure-groups nor anyone else may tell the police what decision to take or what methods to employ". This principle is a condition of effective policing.

At the extreme, the stances of local activists dangerously resemble helping matters to get worse in order to create a case for radical solutions. Yet both police and local elected figures need to find means of co-operating if the police are to retain the community support which is essential to them. The special character of policing in London demands that ultimate responsibility should remain with the Home Secretary, but the London boroughs should be brought more fully into the formal process of accountability. They may not always seem to deserve it now - lack of power is apt to induce shrillness - but London needs a formal role for the elected local representative, alongside the Home Secretary, in a working relationship which should neither diminish the police's control over operational activities nor subject them to the ideological will of local parties in power.

care of their records "as good stewards of irreplaceable documents which are part of the national heritage".

The cost of providing copies has been borne by the county councils or the library. The registers of all but a few ancient (i.e. pre-1837) parishes in each county have now been deposited and copies made available in each parish. The arrangement has worked very well and has undoubtedly encouraged the safe preservation of irreplaceable original registers.

Yours faithfully,  
A. GEOFFREY VEYSEY,  
County Archivist,  
County Record Office,  
The Old Rectory,  
Haverden,  
Herefordshire,  
Deeside,  
Clwyd,  
June 20.

### Saving parish records

From Mr. A. G. Veysey

Sir, Those responsible for the preservation of Welsh parish records have read with very interest the recent correspondence concerning the copying and availability of English parish registers. The disestablished Church in Wales solved this problem easily in 1976, when it made agreements with Welsh county record offices and the National Library of Wales for the preservation of parish records.

Under these agreements, each incumbent of a Welsh parish has been, or will be, supplied with a bound facsimile of every parish register he had deposited in the county record office or in the National Library. Incumbents were urged at that time by the Archbishop of Wales to take early action for the

### Tax threshold

From Mr. D. G. Lindsay

Sir, At a time when the pressure of mortgage demand is pushing up interest rates, what is the sense in Government further encouraging that demand by raising the level up to which borrowers can obtain tax relief on mortgage interest?

If there is money available for tax relief, surely the married woman's claim to be individually taxed should have top priority? If she can now be allowed to invest at tax rates from 0 to 30 per cent, instead of suffering the injustice of aggregation (at rates, often, of 65 per cent or more) the mortgage money famine might quickly dissipate.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID LINDSAY,  
36 Orchard Coombe,  
Whitchurch Hill,  
Reading, Berkshire.

## Special way with young guardians

From the Chief Commandant of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary

Sir, Dr Alec Dickson writes at length today (June 28) on the subject of the American Guardian Angels, but surely he has got the emphasis wrong?

Would it not be better to start by acknowledging and underlining the good which is already being done by young people in aiding the police? I can speak only for London, but it never ceases to amaze me that public figures seem oblivious to the existence of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary.

Young people from 18½ years of age with the right qualities can join and of my total strength of some 1,600 a very great proportion are teens and early twenties. There is, of course, scope for the older person and recruits up to 50-years of age are accepted. Only last night 57 recruits of all age groups were enrolled at an attestation ceremony at Scotland Yard. This is a figure which we achieve practically every month.

As far as I am concerned there is no resistance on the part of Scotland Yard to the idea that young people can make a contribution to public wellbeing. They indeed have the modesty to give total and wholehearted backing to the MSC and London as a whole should be grateful for that.

I do not let my intention to decry the Guardian Angels, but let us not go along with Dr Dickson's quote that they have been described as "one of the best things to happen to ghetto kids in ten years".

Let us keep a sense of balance and reality. I repeat yet again on several occasions allowed me to extend to a public-spirited citizen of London, Joan with me and my superb team of Specials to do the job which Dr Dickson is so keen should be done. A visit to any police station or a letter to me would bring a prompt response.

Yours faithfully,  
ARTHUR HAMMOND,  
Chief Commandant,  
Metropolitan Special Constabulary,  
New Scotland Yard,  
Broadway, SW1.

### Medical disclosure

From Dr J. H. Scotson and others

Sir, For centuries past, medical practice in civilised countries has respected the unique and irreplaceable role of parents as the primary educators and protectors of their children. Doctors, therefore, have always shared confidentiality with parents. There should be no confusion between confidentiality, which respects privacy, and secrecy, which is unjustifiable silence in the face of danger to an under-aged child.

Many members of the medical profession view with real foreboding the sinister and incomprehensible ruling from the General Medical Council (report, June 23) that all children, if they so wish, have an absolute right to exclude parents, regardless of the nature of the medical condition.

We, the undersigned, therefore disassociate ourselves from the General Medical Council's ruling. We know that we speak for many other representatives of the medical profession who have expressed their approval of the contents of this letter.

Yours faithfully,  
J. H. SCOTSON,  
N. C. BROWN,  
B. C. KRETZMAN, WATSON,  
C. METCALFE BROWN,  
R. ST JOHN LYBURN,  
L. B. SCOTT,  
119 Park Road,  
Timperley, Cheshire.

### Identity problem

From Mr Stephen Walker

Sir, Much to my surprise, I find myself in agreement with London Transport's view of life, the universe and travelcards, as reported by Michael Bailey (June 13).

I live in Stockholm and, like the vast majority of Stockholmers, buy a monthly card that gives me unlimited access to the underground and buses. The fact that my card sports my photograph, as a defence against fraudulent use, does not seem to me to be an unwarranted invasion of privacy.

What a pity Mr Eric Dixon, chairman of the Jubilee and Bakerloo Line Users' Committee, sees this defence in a different light, calling it "oppressive to the individual" and "offensive to Londoners" (a superior breed, we are thus led to believe, to Stockholmers?).

Of course, he is wrong; the individual is absolutely free to continue using the old ticket system - and lose a tidy sum doing so.

Yours sincerely,  
STEPHEN WALKER,  
Kraagdevägen 25,  
115 43 Stockholm, Sweden.

### Supply and demand

From Sir Robin MacLellan

Sir, Some enlightened hotels and restaurants offer extra custom by offering smaller portions for children and adults accordingly.

Will no humane caterer deal similarly with those of us approaching second childhood sans teeth, sans taste, sans (almost) everything, whose training - not to mention greed - prompts us to clear the plate and who no longer possess the good digestion that waits on appetite?

Yours,  
ROBIN MACLELLAN,  
11 Beechwood Court,  
Bearsden, Glasgow.

### Correction

In the second leading article on Monday it was stated that "socio-economic groups A, B, C1 comprise 70 per cent of the electorate". This figure should have included the C2 group.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Keeping some measure in musical form

From Mr Richard Livermore

Sir, Roger Scruton's defence of the musical tastes of "natural bourgeois men" in "Harmony hath charms, din destroys" (June 28) would have been hilarious had it been straightforward parody. I suspect, however, that Scruton was in earnest; and I was, therefore, brought close to tears at the complacent pliancy of the article's deployment.

How one responds to a piece of music depends in part upon one's musical expectations, which are themselves formed by the kind of music one has heard in the past. Scruton's paean to the ear of "bourgeois man" is, in reality, nothing more than a paean to the dead past which ideologues like him are intent on reviving.

His response to the so-called cacophony of the anti-bourgeois music he deprecates is nothing short of panic confronted by the idea of a future which is not a mirror image of the past. That's why he likes his music to be genial and melodic, to begin and end unequivocally in D. It brings the illusion of security through continuity which he and his class so desperately need.

Scruton's article was symptomatic of the general level of cheerful, bustling barbarism which has ruled English culture for many decades. It is only thanks to the grip of "bourgeois man" on English cultural and artistic life that this barbarism persists. It is hardly any wonder that, as yet, no major new artistic movements have been spawned in England throughout the whole of the twentieth century.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD LIVERMORE,  
18 Bruntsfield Avenue,  
Edinburgh,  
June 26.

From Mr Alfred Brendel

Sir, Mr Scruton's article on contemporary music (feature, June 28) that

### Burton's books

From Professor Michael H. Day

Sir, We appreciate Mr John Chidley's concern (June 28), which is shared by all our council, for the future of the Burton library, but I would like to set out our reasons for the decision, which is based on our priority of preserving our institute at a time of difficulty for learned bodies.

A condition of sale of Sir Richard Burton's library will be that the purchaser will maintain it intact and accessible to scholars, as we believe Lady Burton's executors would have wished. Our institute has devoted considerable care and expense to the restoration and maintenance of the collection, which had been seriously damaged by flooding while in the care of the Kensington Council, and we have published a 170-page catalogue, edited by our former librarian, Miss B. J. Kirkpatrick.

Whereas it is the library of an eminent anthropologist it is, in our opinion, more suitable for a general library than for an anthropological library. Meanwhile this institute is almost alone among comparable national bodies in owning no home of its own and we are in urgent need

### Rate reform

From Mr Martin Brannan

Sir, As the former chairman of the Finance and Priorities Committee of the Cumbria County Council, I welcomed your leading article (June 25) dealing with local government finance and its impact on the rates. My eight years' experience taught me how difficult it was to induce colleagues to withstand the pressures from importunate officials for additional funds, often to meet proposals from government departments for expansion of services. In those days the rate-support grant arrangement ensured that the more that a council spent the more it benefited.

The Layfield inquiry into local government finance in 1975 declared, referring to domestic rates "... since the contributors are local electors, this is accountability in its clearest form. Those who pay the taxes are those whose votes determine the membership of the taxing authority".

This was a very old-fashioned concept, and it would hardly have survived under today's universal suffrage, the ratepayer as such represents but a minor proportion of the electorate as a whole. The majority could hardly care less about the level of rates or the prodigality of the councillors. And the largest contributors of all, the industrial and commercial ratepayers, lack any means of representation whatsoever.

Elementary justice would seem to

### Crime and punishment

From Mr D. J. Cassell

Sir, If I may I would like to refer to your report, by Frances Gibb today (June 20) in which she states that most of the senior judiciary would be likely to oppose the reintroduction of capital punishment and quotes one of them as stating that juries were more likely to convict in cases of capital murder, as if to show they were not shirking their duty.

To the best of my knowledge there are now no Queen's Bench judges who were in office prior to 1965, the effective year of abolition, and I doubt if many of the present judges, with the exception of Lord Lane, the present Lord Chief Justice, took part as a member of the Bar in many murder trials.

From 1958 until 1969 I covered nearly every major murder trial on behalf of a national newspaper at the Old Bailey and what were then assize courts up and down the country, and my experience was contrary to that of the judge Frances Gibb quotes. In many cases juries brought in verdicts of manslaughter, either with or without the qualification of diminished responsibility. Only in rare cases did they convict of capital murder.

befits the "natural bourgeois man", whoever that may be, brings back vivid memories of political abuses of music in the past.

In the sixties the European left made heavy sociological claims on music; their jargon has, at last, receded from the cultural pages of Continental newspapers. Mr Scruton now seems eager to fill an ideological void from his diametrically opposed position and with the same automatic favour.

To him, as well, everything seems political and even music is deemed fit to prove his extra-musical views. Differences of vocabulary aside, his idea of a "deviant music" and of one that pleases the amateurs might have delighted Goebbels and Zhdanov.

According to Mr Scruton, "True musical culture is... made, sustained, enjoyed and criticized by amateurs". I particularly enjoy the word "made". Nothing against amateurs, yet I wonder whether Sir Michael Tippett is going to relish the degree of an amateur *honoris causa*.

Britain, in the years since the war, has had an astonishing musical upsurge. It was due, to a large extent, to the uncompromising policies of the BBC Third Programme that opened up an international view of twentieth-century music.

As a musician who adores London and has voluntarily chosen to live in this cosmopolitan city, I trust that Mr Scruton's concept of a self-congratulatory provincialism will be resisted by anybody who knows the old masters well enough to look out for the new or new masters have to say.

Yours etc,  
ALFRED BRENDL,  
c/o Ingpen and Williams,  
14 Kensington Court, W8,  
June 29.

of funds both to acquire such a home and to develop a wide programme of scholarly and educational activities.

In the event that an overseas purchaser makes us a fair offer for the Burton library there is a well established export licence procedure which would enable British institutions to match the price, and moreover we alerted some major British libraries several months ago so as to give them ample time to raise the necessary funds if they wished, or to make an offer.

The Burton library is at present little used (partly, no doubt, because of the tight security which has to be imposed) and needs more money to be spent on its conservation. We would ideally like it to go to an institution which can afford to have it fully researched as a unique resource for the study of exploration and intellectual history.

As regards legal ownership, the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea has conceded that we have full title.

Yours etc,  
MICHAEL H. DAY, President,  
Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,  
56 Queen Anne Street, W1.

dictate that voting in local elections ought to be confined to those who actually pay - the householders and their spouses. Industry ought to enjoy the degree of derating that formerly existed and which has since been savagely eroded by successive governments.

Only by ensuring that local councillors realise that they are responsible to the will of their ratepayers will a sense of realism be instilled in them.

Yours sincerely,  
MARTIN BRANNAN,  
Lingy Acre,  
Portsmouth,  
Kewick,  
Cumbria.

### Who's for tennis?

From the Chaplain of St John's College, Oxford

Sir, Last week, reading in public from Rose Macaulay's *The Towers of Trebizond*, I noticed a certain very amusing among the audience at the following passage about an ape learning tennis:

A little more training in etiquette and sportsmanship, and it would easily qualify for Wimbledon. I saw no reason why there should not be an ape's four and singles, which would bring in a wonderful gate.

Miss Macaulay wrote in 1956.

Yours etc,  
ANTHONY PHILLIPS,  
St John's College,  
Oxford,  
June 27.

May I briefly refer to your feature on the subject which appeared on June 17? While examining all the arguments as to whether or not hanging is a deterrent, there were two points which were untouched. The first was your failure to mention the real possibility of an innocent man being condemned, which is not so far fetched. One does not have to go back to Timothy Evans; the Maxwell Confait and other more recent cases are fine examples.

The other is equally important. If there is to be capital punishment for categories of murder what will happen to majority verdicts? Surely it will be necessary to have a unanimous verdict before conviction for an offence which carries the supreme penalty?

If this is to be the case then I predict that at least one member of the jury will shrink from casting his or her vote for a conviction which will lead to a death sentence with a very real chance of its being carried out.

Yours faithfully,  
D. J. CASSELL (former Chairman, Central Criminal Court Journalists' Association),  
44 Radpole Road,  
Fulham, SW6,  
June 20.

## Divorce reform in a job context

From Mrs Janice Dicks

Sir, How odd that so conservative a Government is pledged to introduce so radical a divorce Bill, and a Bill which, at a time when unemployment is at a major concern, will be encouraging a significant sector of the community to join the fight for jobs.

For despite its claim to give priority to the financial security of the children (*The Times*, June 23) its effect will be to rob them of the security that really matters - that of home and family. By abolishing the "meal ticket for life", or in other words removing the husband's responsibility to provide for his wife, this means that henceforth all wives must be working wives, unless they are naive enough to imagine, as the legislators seem to, that picking up a worthwhile career when marriage breaks down is just a matter of getting on with it.

A wife entering marriage will now need to pursue her career with the same vigour and urgency as her husband; her husband will need to be aware that the daily and nightly care of the six-month-old baby, the provision for school-age children in the holidays and after school will consume as much of his time as hers, and no doubt more marriages will break down as a result.

Where does that leave the quaint old institution called a family? Will the only security be Social Security?

Yours sincerely,  
JANICE DICKS,  
26 Stubbs End Close,  
Amersham,  
Buckinghamshire,  
June 27.

### Soviet job-combing

From Professor P. V. Danckwerts

Sir, Extract from speech of Yuri Andropov to plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee (June 15, 1983): "I am convinced, comrades, that the staffs of many institutions and organisations can be considerably reduced without any harm to their work. ... Thus released will always find employment for themselves where there is a personnel shortage".

Is this an echo?  
Yours,  
PETER DANCKWERTS,  
The Abbey House,  
Abbey Road,  
Cambridge.

### Work for unemployed

From Mr Antony Sherwood

Sir, The correspondence under this heading (June 22, 23, 24, 25) prompts me to relate a recent experience with the Public Record Office. I asked to have the will of an ancestor photocopied and sent to me: not a particularly ancient document (1838) and not particularly long, only five pages. I was told this would take "about four weeks to complete".

On querying this on the telephone I was told it was due to "shortage of staff" (the actual time involved in locating, photocopying and posting off the result would not, I imagine, be more than half an hour at the outside).

What is particularly galling in this instance is the charge levied: £2 per page plus handling and postage. If this represents an economic charge (as presumably at that level it must) why does the PRO not employ more staff to meet the demand?

For an economic charge the customer is surely entitled to expect an economic, and efficient, service. The Principal Probate Registry at Somerset House only charges 25p per page for photocopying wills and will despatch the copies within two or three days.

Yours sincerely,  
ANTHONY SHERWOOD,  
18 Rivermount Gardens,  
Guildford,  
Surrey.

### On a clear day

From Mr F. W. Wickham

Sir, The unexpected results of refraction in recent correspondence has been of considerable interest.

During the Second World War, I was stationed on the east side of the Suez Canal at its southern end and building a dock on the west at the top of the Gulf of Suez. Each morning, as the sun was rising low in the east, I travelled in an arc of some 150° to the sun around the head of the gulf, in which, on occasions, the liners Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth and Ile de France were lying some seven miles off shore.

As I started my journey these enormous vessels appeared as long, low, lines at a great distance, but by the time I was reaching my destination (less than an hour later) they had changed shape completely into short, stumpy shapes, high out of the water and unbelievably close to the shore - a most unexpected proof of refraction's peculiarities.

Yours faithfully,  
FRED W. WICKHAM,  
The Corner House,  
Beaconsfield Road,  
Aldersburgh, Suffolk.

### Sunk in gloom

From Lord Thomson of Monifieth

Sir, What has happened to the splendid English belief in the existence of an English summer?

Yesterday afternoon I sought refreshment in the Serpentine Lido. I found it locked with a notice saying, "Closed because of bad weather". Your admirable London weather statistics recorded a daytime temperature of 61°F, 0.7 hr of sunshine and no measurable rain.

In a capital city crowded with visitors the Tourist Board must be in despair.

Yours sincerely,  
GEORGE THOMSON,  
70 Brompton Road, SW3,  
June 28.





1



## Investment and Finance

City Editor  
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office  
200 Gray's Inn Road  
London WC1X 8EZ  
Telephone 01-837 1234

## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 713.9 down 5.7  
 FT 100 Index 81.94 down 0.08  
 Sainsbury's 22.254  
 Datastream USM Leaders:  
 97.55 down 0.78  
 Tokyo 8844.19 up 5.95  
 Hongkong 941.10 down 2.53  
 New York Dow Jones Average (latest) 1210.94 up 1.71

## CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE  
 Sterling \$1.5275 down 65pts  
 Index 83.9 down 0.2  
 DM 3.88 down 0.02  
 Fr 11.6600 down 0.0550  
 Yen 365.50 down 1.0

NEW YORK LATEST  
 Dollar Index 124.9 down 0.2  
 DM 2.5435 up 30pts  
 Yen 365.50 down 1.0  
 Gold \$414.85  
 Sterling \$1.5260

## INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
 Base rates 9 1/2%  
 3 month interbank 9 1/2%  
 Euro-currency rates:  
 3 month dollar 9 1/2%  
 3 month DM 5 1/2%  
 3 month Fr 14 1/2%  
 ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling  
 Export Finance Scheme IV  
 Average reference rate for  
 interest period May 4 to June  
 7, 1983 inclusive: 10.334 per cent

## PRICE CHANGES

Pentos 18 + 2p  
 El Paso £12.75 + 93.75p  
 Atlantic Res 43p + 3p  
 First Castle 92p + 5p  
 Lee Cooper 141p + 5p  
 Cowie 35.5p + 1.5p  
 Time Products 14.25p-2.25p  
 B.L. 29p + 3p  
 Capper Neill 17p - 1.5p  
 Ranger Oil 720 - 60p  
 Shaw Carports 32p - 2.5p  
 Trust Secs 54p - 4p

## TODAY

Interim: Arbutnot Dollar  
 Income Fund (Div), Guinness  
 Peat, Lincoft Kilgour, Spey-  
 hawk, Throgmorton Trust,  
 Winkley.  
 Final: British Tar Products,  
 Greene King, Hampton Gold  
 Mining Areas, Scottish &  
 Newcastle Breweries.  
 Economic statistics: Em-  
 ployment (May), employ-  
 ment in production industries  
 (May), overtime and short time  
 working (May) unemployment  
 & unfilled vacancies (June-  
 final), stoppages of work due  
 to industrial disputes (June-  
 final), quarterly estimate of  
 employees in employment (1st  
 qtr)

## NOTEBOOK

Companies have raised £1bn  
 in rights issues on the stock  
 exchange since April, but the  
 Government's attempts to help  
 monetary policy by opening up  
 the corporate bond market  
 have been less successful,  
 featuring mainly banks, brew-  
 ers and property developers.  
 Page 16

## Greencoat plans rights issue

A rights issue to raise £4.81m  
 and the creation of a financial  
 services company has been  
 announced by the ailing Green-  
 coat Properties as the first step  
 towards a major reconstruction.  
 The group plans to issue an  
 extra 41.7 million ordinary  
 shares at 12p a share on the  
 basis of one new share for every  
 existing share held. This is  
 expected to raise £4.81m net of  
 expenses. Of this figure £2.8m  
 will go for investment and  
 expansion of further financial or  
 property services.

The remainder will be used to  
 form a new financial advisory  
 and investment company, Brown  
 Goldie, and is a complete break  
 with the group's traditional  
 property side.

● **DEBT AGREEMENT:** Mexico has reached agreement  
 with 16 countries on stretching  
 out about \$12bn of private  
 sector debt, guaranteed by  
 official export credit agencies.  
 The Mexican finance ministry  
 announced that the agreement  
 was signed in Paris last weekend  
 and would involve extending  
 repayments over up to six years.

● **OECD:** The Organization for  
 Economic Cooperation and  
 Development yesterday recom-  
 mended that New Zealand  
 pursue a steady fiscal policy to  
 avoid wide swings in economic  
 performance.

● **HOTEL PLAN:** A joint  
 company, to be called Comfort  
 Lodge (UK), has been formed  
 by British Land Company and  
 Comfort Hotels to build a  
 hotels chain in Britain the two  
 groups announced yesterday.

## WALL STREET

## Shares still in retreat

NEW YORK (AP-Dow Jones)—  
 Wall Street stocks again retreat  
 after pulling out of an early  
 decline yesterday.

The Dow Jones Industrial  
 average was down about 2.5  
 points at 1,206. The transpor-  
 tation index was also down 2.5  
 points to 574. The industrials  
 had overcome an early loss of 2  
 and showed a gain of more than  
 one point before slipping back.

Losers were about 8-to-5  
 ahead of advances and the  
 trading pace was moderate.  
 Mr Monte Gordon, research  
 director at Greybus Corporation,  
 said that a key point  
 would be the markets action if it  
 dropped toward 1,200. "People  
 may back off from purchasing  
 as it declines but there should  
 be bargain hunting in that  
 area," he said.

Another key market factor,  
 Mr Gordon said, would be  
 second quarter corporate earn-  
 ings. "The market needs proof  
 of pretty good earnings because  
 it has extended its gains on that  
 anticipation. The response that  
 poor earnings—such as Texas  
 Instruments—bring shows the  
 market's deep concern."

General Motors was 7 1/2% up  
 to 118 1/2. International Business  
 Machines 1 1/2% up to 118 1/2.  
 Electric 32% up to 118 1/2.  
 Cyanamid 46% down to 118 1/2.  
 Advanced Micro Devices 62%  
 up to 118 1/2. Sanders Associates  
 109% up to 118 1/2. Chrysler 31%  
 off to 118 1/2. Texas Instruments  
 118% up to 118 1/2. and  
 Monsanto 89% off to 118 1/2.

Maytag was down 2 1/2% to  
 51 1/2. Coachmen Industries up  
 1 1/2% to 32. Nucor down 2, at 72;  
 Standard Motor Products down  
 1 1/2% to 53; AVX Corp down 2  
 to 43; Burlington Northern  
 down 1 1/2% to 84 1/2; Union Pacific  
 off 1 1/2% to 58 1/2; Western Air up  
 1 1/2% to 51 1/2; and AMR down 1/2  
 to 35 1/2.

## Evidence of US recovery is growing

From Nicholas Ashford  
 Washington

Further evidence that the  
 American economic recovery  
 will continue for the foreseeable  
 future has been provided by the  
 latest index of leading economic  
 indicators and an upwardly  
 revised estimate of economic  
 growth for the current year.

The leading index, which is  
 designed to foretell economic  
 trends in the next few months,  
 rose by 1.2 per cent last month.  
 Although this was the lowest  
 increase this year it was the  
 eleventh month in succession  
 that the index has risen.

The gain followed increases  
 of 1.4 per cent in April and 2  
 per cent in March. The leading  
 index has grown by 14.7 per  
 cent since it hit the low point of  
 the recession in March last year.

Seven of the 11 indicators  
 used to make up the leading  
 index contributed to the ad-  
 vance, notably that for new  
 business formations. A White  
 House spokesman said the  
 indicators showed that "the  
 recovery continues to lay a solid  
 foundation for continued pro-  
 gress".

Upwardly revised growth  
 figures were revealed by Presi-  
 dent Reagan in a prepared  
 statement at the start of a White  
 House press conference on  
 Tuesday night. Declaring that  
 America's economy is begin-  
 ning to "sparkle", he said his  
 Administration was revising  
 upwards its projection for this  
 year's economic growth from  
 4.7 per cent to 5.5 per cent.

There was further good news  
 for President Reagan yesterday  
 when the Senate defeated by 55  
 votes to 45 an attempt by the  
 Democrats to scale back the  
 making 10 per cent cut in  
 income tax which is due to  
 come into effect tomorrow. The  
 cut is the third and last stage of  
 President Reagan's 25 per cent  
 tax reduction approved two  
 years ago.

## BTG staff 'demoralized' by uncertainty over future

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

The National Enterprise Board  
 made an operating profit of  
 £4.2m last year, compared with  
 a loss of £56.2m in 1981. But  
 the improved financial per-  
 formance, announced yester-  
 day, is overshadowed by con-  
 tinuing uncertainty about the  
 future of the British Technology  
 Group, which includes the NEB  
 and the National Research  
 Development Corporation (NRDC).

Senior executives said that  
 the Government's delay in  
 defining a new role for the BTG  
 was demoralizing staff and was  
 making long-range planning  
 impossible.

A Cabinet decision to reduce  
 or terminate the old NEB  
 function of making equity  
 investments in high-technology  
 enterprise has been due for at  
 least six months.

Sir Freddie Wood, chairman,  
 announced his retirement in  
 March and expected to depart  
 within a few weeks. But he is  
 still there, waiting for the  
 Government to appoint his  
 successor. Last night the De-  
 partment of Trade and Industry  
 said that the new role and new  
 chairman for BTG would be  
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The consolidated accounts of

## WALL STREET

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The consolidated accounts of

## Privatized corporation will remain a single entity

## Parkinson confirms timetable for British Telecom sell-off

By Bill Johnston, Electronics Correspondent

Financial year, ending in March.  
 The City is waiting anxiously  
 for decisions to be taken on the  
 method of floating Telecom. A  
 single issue would be so large as  
 to swamp the market for new  
 share capital. The City and  
 government will be anxious to  
 avoid the controversy sur-  
 rounding both the series of  
 cheap fixed-price sales culmi-  
 nating with Amersham Inter-  
 national and the subsequent  
 tender offer of Britoil, which  
 was aimed at small investors

but flopped. The Government  
 will need to redress its previous  
 failure to attract small investors  
 permanently and avoid upset-  
 ting the flow of funds in the  
 City.

The Telecommunications  
 Bill, like the last, will ensure  
 that British Telecom loses its  
 immunity from private pro-  
 secution. Subscribers will refer  
 complaints to OFTEL which  
 will operate like the Office of  
 Fair Trading. OFTEL will have  
 the power to ensure that British

Telecom—and any other  
 operator—adheres to its  
 contractual conditions and  
 those of its operating licence,  
 awarded by the Secretary for  
 Industry.

Publication of the operating  
 licence to be given to British  
 Telecom is a significant con-  
 cession by the Government.  
 Despite pressure from its own  
 backbenchers during the com-  
 mittee stage of the last Bill it did  
 not publish it but published  
 "guidelines" instead.

The government was severely  
 criticized by some of its own  
 backbenchers in the last Parlia-  
 ment. They claimed the liberali-  
 zation

Mr Parkinson, in response to  
 his critics, has said: "The Bill  
 places heavy emphasis on  
 promoting competition because  
 monopoly stifles innovation  
 and encourages complacency.  
 The harmful effects of mono-  
 poly are more pernicious in an  
 expanding sector like telecom-  
 munications."

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By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

ear, says airline's annual  
 report and accounts.

Lord King, the chairman, said  
 that BA faces the future with  
 greater confidence than a year  
 ago.

The board's strategy,  
 adopted a year ago, has begun to  
 show results," he said.

"This involves reduced capi-  
 tal expenditure, lower operating

costs, and changes to the  
 organization designed to make  
 the airline more competitive and  
 responsive to the market."

These measures, which de-  
 pend heavily on staff coopera-  
 tion, will continue to have an  
 effect this year, Lord King said.

But the extent will depend on  
 the success of BA's new  
 marketing efforts

Since 1979, when the Con-  
 servatives came to power,  
 overall living standards have  
 fallen by about 1.25 per cent  
 after an unprecedented jump of  
 nearly 16 per cent in the two  
 previous years. But the drop in  
 real (inflation-adjusted) per-  
 sonal disposable incomes—the  
 official measure of living  
 standards—has been borne  
 almost entirely by the 2.25  
 million people who have lost  
 their jobs over the past four  
 years.

Real take-home pay for  
 people with jobs has risen by  
 roughly 3 per cent over the past  
 year, as pay rises have out-  
 stripped inflation.

Despite the stagnation of real  
 incomes for the population as a  
 whole over the past couple of  
 years, spending in the shops has  
 surged to record levels. People  
 have dipped into savings and  
 borrowed more to finance

spending, with the result that  
 the proportion of incomes  
 saved—the savings ratio—has  
 fallen sharply from the 16.6 per  
 cent peak in autumn 1980.

In the first quarter of this  
 year, the savings ratio was 10.6  
 per cent, slightly higher than in  
 the previous quarter, but  
 substantially less than the 13.5  
 per cent recorded a year earlier.

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 the proportion of incomes  
 saved—the savings ratio—has  
 fallen sharply from the 16.6 per  
 cent peak in autumn 1980.

In the first quarter of this  
 year, the savings ratio was 10.6  
 per cent, slightly higher than in  
 the previous quarter, but  
 substantially less than the 13.5  
 per cent recorded a year earlier.

spending, with the result that  
 the proportion of incomes  
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 fallen sharply from the 16.6 per  
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In the first quarter of this  
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 fallen sharply from the 16.6 per  
 cent peak in autumn 1980.



## July 4th 1983 will be Independence of America Day

### Bardon Hill Group PLC

(The Group's activities consist of quarrying and associated activities)

#### ANNUAL RESULTS

Year to 31 March	1983	1982
Sales	£25,808	£20,320
Profit before tax	3,067	2,410
Profit after tax	3,025	1,455
Dividend gross per share	14.3p	11.4p
Dividend net per share	10.0p	8.0p
Earnings per share		
—before tax	49.6p	39.4p
—after tax	49.0p	23.8p

Points from the statement by the  
Chairman, J. G. Tom

- 27% increase in pre-tax profits.
- Dividend increased by 25%.
- £5.9 million capital investment.
- All divisions profitable.

The Company's Shares are traded on The Over-the-Counter Market by Granville & Co. Ltd., 27/28 Lovat Lane, London, EC3R 8EB. Copies of the full Report and Accounts are available from K. J. Cure, Bardon Hill Group PLC, Bardon Hill, Leicester LE19 2TJ.

Telephone Coalville (0530) 36226.

## Industry fails to take bond market bait

Yesterday's £30m 30-year sterling bond issue from Caisse Centrale Coopération Economique is the fourth French bulldog issue.

The Government is trying to open up the market for long-term funding by avoiding this end of the market itself. British borrowers, however, are not obliging and seem to prefer equity funding.

Real evidence that British industrial companies are returning to the bond market has yet to emerge. About £722m has been raised in the corporate bond market since BOC almost set the ball rolling with a £100m issue.

However, most of this has been for banks, property and brewing companies. Manufacturers have not yet tried to tap the fixed interest market to any significant degree.

This must be a disappointment to the Government which as a part of monetary strategy, has confined its funding to the short and medium ends of the

RIGHTS ISSUES IN JUNE (£m)			
London & Northern	15.3	Milford Docks	0.8
Healden Stuart	8.8	Commercial Bank of New East	4.2
Allied Plant	1.5	Edenspring	1.8
Aberdeen Construction	6.5	Smith Brothers	1.7
Queens Moat Houses	10.6	Rio Tinto-Zinc	198.5
Pyke Holding	1.2	United Parcels	10.2
Albert Martin	0.8	Kenning Motor Group	9.1
Beecham Group	203.0	Greencoat Properties	4.8
Laporte	20.9		
Carless Capel	21.3	TOTAL	521.4

Source: Samuel Montagu

market. The idea is to open up the long end for other borrowers so that they can switch out of bank borrowings, thus easing pressure on the money supply.

But if the rebirth of the corporate bond market has so far been a disappointment, the Government should be pleased with the role the Stock Exchange is playing in raising new equity finance.

Not only has there been a new issues boom, but the

£200m. All these issues have raised over £1bn of new finance.

There have been interested factors behind the rights boom. First, there is a natural tendency for companies to raise new money from shareholders when share prices are trading close to their highs.

Second, there is a general need for new share finance as the economy pulls out of recession. Companies must fund higher working capital and revitalise themselves after four bad years.

The problem is that the type of companies that really need refinancing, either by way of the bond market or the rights market, will find it difficult to do so.

Judging by the comments from companies that have made rights issues, most of the new money is earmarked for acquisitions overseas. One wonders if the Government would prefer the cash to be spent at home.

### BPB Industries

Year to 31.3.83  
Pre-tax profit £85.42m (56.5m)  
Stated earnings 44.8p (37.5p)  
Turnover £465.85m (405.77m)  
Net final dividend 7p making 12p (10.5p)  
Share price 545p down 10p  
Yield 3.2%

Profits from the plasterboard manufacturer, BPB Industries yesterday were in line with expectations. But, despite the sweetener of a one-for-one scrip issue and a 17 per cent hike in the final dividend, the shares fell 10p to 545p.

The reason was that a spate of buoyant results in the construction materials sector has led investors to believe that BPB would easily surpass the forecasts. The results nevertheless are creditable.

The main advance came in Britain, with a 9 per cent rise in the volume of plaster board sales. The company benefited particularly from mild weather

in the final quarter when deliveries exceeded 30 million square metres or 18 per cent above the corresponding period of the previous year.

Sales during the rest of 1983 should be, even better. Plasterboard should continue to penetrate the market for building materials despite recent adverse publicity about timber-framed housing, a system which has given significant boost to the plasterboard industry.

In addition, BPB's capacity is becoming more efficient. The first phase of the plant renewal programme at East Leake has been completed and new plasterboard machine is running alongside a fully depreciated old unit kept open because of demand.

Overseas, while profits in France look set for a dip, Canada should return to the black after near £1m losses last year.

So group profits of £85m this year do not look impossible.

### COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE Unofficial prices Official futures prices Prices in pounds per metric ton Silver in pence per troy ounce Rubber in pence per lb		YEN HIGH-GRADE Cash Three months Six months Nine months One year Two years Three years Five years Ten years Twenty years Thirty years		ALUMINIUM Cash Three months Six months Nine months One year Two years Three years Five years Ten years Twenty years Thirty years		LONDON COMMODITY PRICES Rubber in £'s per metric ton Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per cwt Soyabean oil in £'s per metric ton Wheat in £'s per metric ton Barley in £'s per metric ton Oats in £'s per metric ton Rice in £'s per metric ton Cotton in £'s per metric ton Hemp in £'s per metric ton Jute in £'s per metric ton Sisal in £'s per metric ton Tobacco in £'s per metric ton Wool in £'s per metric ton Hides in £'s per metric ton Leather in £'s per metric ton Fur in £'s per metric ton Feathers in £'s per metric ton Eggs in £'s per metric ton Poultry in £'s per metric ton Fish 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APPOINTMENTS

## TSB Trust names new chief

Mr Brian Brown, who has been general manager of TSB Trust Company since 1971 and a director since 1976, has been appointed managing director of the company. Mr Roger Heydon, currently deputy general manager, operations, is appointed operations director and Mr Mike Ramsay becomes chief secretary.

Mr Carron Greig has taken over from Mr Peter Harding as chairman of the Baltic Exchange.

Mr Stephen Anson, Mr Leslie Clarke and Mr Robert Michelson have been appointed associate directors of Valin Pollen.

Mr G.F. Symondson of the Distillers Company (Carbon Dioxide) of Reigate, has been elected chairman of the Allied Brewery Traders' Association.

Mr George Davies, managing director of Next, has been appointed retail managing director of J. Hephworth & Son.

Mr David Dixon becomes director, small ports, of Associated British Ports.

Mr Roger Lewis is the new group chief executive of Crest Nicholson. He has been chief executive of the property division for eight years. Mr Anthony Fay has been appointed deputy chief executive of the group in addition to his work as chief executive of the commercial and industrial division.

Mr Richard Venables has joined the partnership of Lane & Partners.

Mr B.J.F. Haller becomes chairman of Philip Harris (Holdings) and remains managing director.

Mr John Lamb has been appointed senior accounts executive and head of New York marketing office for National Westminster Bank. He succeeds Mr Peter Newman who returns to the United Kingdom as senior accounts executive in London.

Mr Michael T.J. Wallis, a general manager, Midland Bank, responsible for corporate finance division, becomes general manager (credit). Mr John E. Bennett, an assistant general manager, has been appointed a general manager for corporate finance division.

Mr Bob Diplock, sales director of RHM Foods since 1970, will now be assistant managing director. Mr Jeremy Preston joins RHM Foods in August as sales director designate and will take over after a handover period.

As Fraser shareholders vote, Derek Harris examines the demerger issues

# Swings and roundabouts at Harrods

Shareholders in House of Fraser are gathering yet again in Glasgow today to decide whether Harrods, department store, should be separated from the rest of the House of Fraser chain.

It has always looked as if the idea of demerging Harrods was primarily another manoeuvre in the six-year battle by Lornho for House of Fraser, the latest move in the struggle between Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, creator of Lornho, and Professor Roland Smith, the Fraser chairman.

Yet for all this feeling, the merits or otherwise of the demerger are vital for both companies and for shareholders, who have seen Fraser's stock market value rise to around £330m on the hope that somehow the parts can be greater than the whole.

Mr Rowland may have been thwarted by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission from bidding for Fraser but with Harrods as a separate company (and Lornho presumably getting stock proportionate to its 30 per cent Fraser stake) perhaps he would look to mounting a bid for this blue chip part of the present Fraser group.

Given a demerged Harrods' likely market rating that might be expensive, but the split could still make it easier for Lornho to sell its way out of the corner it is now in with its Fraser holding.

In the context of the ever-ongoing Lornho-Fraser battle, if the Fraser board led by Professor Smith was at least morally bested on the demerger issue at today's extraordinary meeting, then the Lornho tanks on the Fraser lawn would be drawn that much nearer the front door.

It could be suggested cynically that institutions could vote for demerger on today's simple resolution that needs 51 per cent to be carried and against it on the 75 per cent resolution - and retire to the sidelines with a sigh of relief and a relatively clear conscience.

But it would be a pity if all this obfuscation was a real issue: would demerger be a good thing anyway?

It is not an easy question. That has been borne in on any shareholder who has tried to read through the paper mountain of circulars from Mr Rowland and Professor Smith.

A working party was asked by Fraser to look at the demerger implications to enable the Fraser board to make its own eventually negative decision on the idea. Management Horizons, the firm of consultants which has been helping Fraser to elaborate its new trading



Smith (left) and Rowland: Showdown in store

strategy for its department stores, made some contributions.

Some of the apparent confusions between Fraser and Lornho statements arise out of use of differing figures from these two unpublished sources.

To try to clear a way through these thickets, the National Association for Pension Funds asked Coopers and Lybrand Associates, the management consultant, to investigate the contrasting claims.

It was not asked for a judgement on the merits or otherwise of the demerger proposal and the eventual report came over as near

## Lornho tanks drawing near Fraser's front door

neutral. But Professor Smith did feel able to seize on one comment after Mr Rowland's claim that Fraser shareholders would risk nothing by demerger.

Mr Rowland's essential case on the demerger was that a profitable Harrods should be freed from supporting the rest of the Fraser department stores, particularly the heavy investment programme involved in Fraser's new trading strategies.

The Fraser board, with the two Lornho directors demurring, pointed to drawbacks, including reduced purchasing power, loss of shared customers, reduced access to market information and reduced awareness of shopping trends as well

as the loss of Harrods as the Fraser flagship.

Risks would arise from a demerger, the consultant said. It added: "These risks will ultimately pass through to the shareholders who will have to judge whether their incurrence is justified."

One Fraser circular points out that demerger would mean creating a Harrods head office structure and contends that overall there would be a net increase in total overhead costs.

Overall the cost of demerger could run to several million pounds, according to Fraser. The consultant clarified this further: on the basis of the working party's conclusions, a demerged Harrods and Fraser without Harrods would each suffer by several million pounds over the next few years.

Describing the additional costs as significant, the consultant nevertheless pointed out that vigorous management action might reduce or even eliminate them in the longer term.

A prime argument for demerger is that it would force particularly the rump of Fraser to face up to the problems of loss-making and insufficiently profitable stores. Fraser's figures show that of pretax group profits Harrods alone contributed 52.9 per cent in 1979. The Lornho directors quoted Harrods as providing 54.6 per cent of operating profits in 1982.

Mr Rowland has pointed out that over five years Harrods paid Fraser group £43.9m in dividend while the group paid out to shareholders only £37.8m. As long as Harrods was

required to generate substantial funds for the rest of the group the necessary rationalization in the chain would not be implemented, he claimed.

On investment, according to Mr Rowland, Fraser is to spend £180m over three to four years with £20m allocated to Harrods. Fraser itself talks of a refurbishing programme costing around £100m to create in its stores a new trading environment to attract customers in the higher-spending 25 to 40 age bracket.

There are several points to be made on financing investment, particularly for a Fraser without Harrods. But what could affect both Harrods and Fraser after a demerger are tax disadvantages

## The demerger could cost several million pounds

involved in the recovery of advance corporation tax and utilization of capital allowances.

It has been suggested that the present group tax charge of around 27 per cent would rise to 35 per cent for the demerged entities as a result of unrecovered advance corporation tax and utilized tax losses. That would mean a cost to shareholder funds of £20m.

The consultant agreed the present group would recover advance corporation tax earlier. Over the projection period studied, demerger would bring substantial cash flow disadvantages and, since advance corporation tax recovery cannot be foreseen short-term, the con-

sultant said, there would be material effect on after-tax earnings.

But it added: "Given acceptable levels of profitability, it would be fair for shareholders to conclude that it is as likely that tax losses and unrecovered advance corporation would eventually be utilized."

The two sides are wide apart on estimates of return on capital employed.

The Lornho directors' case is that only 35 of the other 102 Fraser stores will show a return over 10 per cent and that the total return of Fraser stores is targeted at 2.7 per cent. Harrods by comparison should earn nearly 30 per cent.

Fraser claims a group return in 1981-82 of 6.2 per cent, with Harrods at 11.7 per cent. In 1985-86, the group return is estimated at 8.9 per cent.

Target return on investment is 14.7 per cent, increasing to 17.5 per cent if modest property appreciation is included.

Professor Smith's camp sees no comfortable alternative to financing the rest of its stores except by keeping Harrods and its profits within the group. The Rowland case is that other sources of finance could be found, including cash raised from sale of underperforming stores.

In a demerger would shareholders gain on the Harrods swings only to lose on the rump roundabouts? It may be, on the basis of assets value, that Fraser without Harrods may not sink too low on market valuation. Bid speculation for both entities would also revive.

The question is whether there would be short-term gains for shareholders at the cost of building up future problems. Would, for instance, the demerger mean that it would be much harder to recruit and develop badly-needed quality retailing expertise given the better career prospects on offer in the single larger group? Could many underperforming stores be sold all that readily by a rump Fraser?

The demerger question cannot finally be divorced from the quality of those involved in the present situation.

Mr Rowland has put forward no perceptible retailing strategy for Fraser. Equally, Professor Smith, while there are recent trading improvements and more is being done to rationalize the use of trading space, has yet to produce telling evidence of a turnaround.

Whether for the Fraser board the Rowland tanks trundling nearer will act as an adrenaline-based incentive or a consuming distraction remains to be seen.

NOTICE

## CANON INC.

Re: 6 1/2% U.S. Dollar Convertible Debentures due December 31, 1994 and adjustment of conversion price to be made as a result of the issuance of new shares of Common Stock for free distribution.

As required under Section 3.05 of the Indenture (the "Indenture") dated as of August 15, 1979 constituting the Convertible Debentures, a notice is hereby given that with respect to the issuance of new shares for free distribution resolved upon at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on June 1, 1983, the shareholders appearing on the register of shareholders of the Company as at 3:00 p.m. on June 30 (Thursday), 1983 (Tokyo time) (the "record date") have been allocated one (1) new share issued on July 1, 1983 for each ten (10) shares owned, and as a result of such issuance of new shares for free distribution the following adjustment of the conversion price has been made pursuant to Section 3.04(A) of the Indenture:

- 1) Current conversion price before adjustment: Yen 505.90
- 2) Conversion price after adjustment: Yen 459.90
- 3) Effective Date of the adjustment (Tokyo time): July 1, 1983

CANON INC.  
RYUICHIRO KAKU  
President and  
Representative Director

June 27, 1983

## Chamberlin & Hill P.L.C.

Year ended 31st March	1983	1982
Turnover	£2000	£2000
Profit before tax	9,626	9,486
Earnings per share	4.79p	13.51p
Dividend per share	2.90p	2.90p

This time last year there were positive signs of an improvement in the market for iron castings but this was short lived and we decided to reduce foundry capacity by closing the Leamore Lane malleable iron foundry. In contrast, our electrical engineering companies, Petrel and Conduit Fittings, fared well throughout the year.

During the year the £550,000 Disamatic installation at our Bloxwich foundry, was completed and is working well.

The balance sheet remains strong and the total dividend is maintained at 2.9p

### OUTLOOK

Both Petrel and Conduit Fittings are trading satisfactorily. Our foundry cost base has been significantly lowered by the action we have taken, but mindful of last year, we take a cautious view of market prospects.

J. D. Eccles, Chairman

# Akbank launches a new era

## with a London-based subsidiary

# Ak International Ltd.

Ak International was established in London specifically to meet the growing needs of businessmen active in British - Turkish trade. It is a licenced deposit - taker and the first Turkish - owned subsidiary offering full banking services outside Turkey.

Ak International brings the expertise and extensive resources of its parents: Akbank, long a front-runner among privately owned Turkish banks, and the Sabanci Holding, Turkey's largest industrial group.

As of June 27, 1983, there is an institution in London capable and eager to provide specialist financing for trade between Britain, Turkey and major Middle Eastern countries whose commercial ties with Turkey have been growing substantially.

Ak International Ltd.  
A licenced deposit - taker



## AK INTERNATIONAL LTD



# First National Securities Base rate

First National Securities Limited announces that with effect from 1st July 1983 its base rate for lending will be reduced to 11½%.

First National Securities Ltd., First National House, College Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 1FB. Telephone 01-861 1313.

## ASICS CORPORATION

### Notice to EDR Holders

Notice is hereby given that copies of the 1983 Annual Report of ASICS Corporation for the year to January 20, 1983 are available at the offices of the depositary, The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A. (London Branch), 15, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, and of the depositary's agent, Chase Manhattan Bank Luxembourg S.A. 47 Boulevard Royal Luxembourg.

The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A., London as Depositary

JUNE 1983

## Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½%
Barclays	9½%
BCCI	9½%
Consolidated Crds	10
C. Hoare & Co.	9½%
Lloyds Bank	9½%
Midland Bank	9½%
Nat Westminster	9½%
TSB	9½%
Williams & Glyn's	9½%

\* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6% to £10,000 up to £20,000, 7% £20,000 and over, 8%.

## Olivetti to seek New York quote

Venice, (Reuters) - Olivetti, the office machine and electronics company, plans to seek a listing on the New York Stock Exchange next year, according to Signor Carlo De Benedetti, managing director.

Timing and details of the application have still to be worked out, he told a conference on venture capital in Venice.

Olivetti plans a new venture capital company in the US this year.

Olivetti International is already active in venture capital operations and the group holds equity investments totalling \$120m (£78m) in 21 US information technology companies. Signor Elisario Pini, director of corporate strategy, said that Olivetti intends to establish a fund to structure its investments in venture capital operations.

Signor Pini said Olivetti would probably hold a 40 per cent stake in the venture capital company. The rest would come from other investors.

## WALL STREET

Company	Price	Change	Company	Price	Change
AMF Inc	142	-2	Continental Corp	142	-2
Alcoa	138	-1	Continental Corp	142	-2
Alcoa	138	-1	Continental Corp	142	-2
Alcoa	138	-1	Continental Corp	142	-2
Alcoa	138	-1	Continental Corp	142	-2
Alcoa	138	-1	Continental Corp	142	-2
Alcoa	138	-1	Continental Corp	142	-2
Alcoa	138	-1	Continental Corp	142	-2
Alcoa	138	-1	Continental Corp	142	-2
Alcoa	138	-1	Continental Corp	142	-2

# Salinas y Rocha, S.A.

(Incorporated in the United Mexican States)  
U.S.\$25,000,000  
Floating Rate Notes due 1988  
In accordance with the provisions of the Notes and the Agent Bank Agreement between Salinas y Rocha, S.A., and Citibank, N.A. dated December 23, 1981, notice is hereby given that the Rate of Interest has been fixed at 11½% p.a. and that the interest payable on the relevant Interest Payment Date, December 30 1983 against Coupon No 4 in respect of U.S.\$5,000 nominal of the Notes will be U.S.\$282.76.

June 30, 1983 London  
By: Citibank, N.A. (CIB) Dept Agent Bank

CITIBANK

## NOTICE TO HOLDERS

of  
IPF (ILLINOIS POWER FINANCE) COMPANY N.V.

14½% GUARANTEED DEBENTURES DUE 1989

Unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by

ILLINOIS POWER COMPANY

Copies of the audited financial statements from inception through December 31, 1982 of IPF (Illinois Power Finance) Company N.V. and copies of the annual report for 1982 of Illinois Power Company are available upon request to the holders of the 14½% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1989 and to other interested parties. Please direct requests to the Secretary of Illinois Power Company.

Illinois Power Company  
500 South 27th Street  
Decatur, Illinois 62523,  
United States

# Pacific Gas and Electric Company

(Incorporated with limited liability in the State of California in the United States of America)

Authorized  
400,000,000

Common Shares of U.S. \$5 par value

\*including 32,107,908 shares reserved for issue

Issued and reserved  
for issue at  
27th June, 1983\*  
322,934,548

Pacific Gas and Electric Company is an investor owned public utility engaged principally in the business of supplying electric and natural gas services to approximately four million customers in northern and central California, U.S.A.

The Council of The Stock Exchange has admitted to the Official List all the 322,934,548 Common Shares of Pacific Gas and Electric Company issued and reserved for issue.

Particulars relating to Pacific Gas and Electric Company are available in the Eitel Statistical Service and copies of such particulars may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 21st July, 1983 from:

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited  
22 Bishopsgate, London EC2N 4BQ

Hoare Govett Limited  
319/325 High Holborn, London WC1V 7PB

30th June, 1983.

## Granville & Co Limited.

(Formerly M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited)

27/28 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-821 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Open	Close	YTD	P/E	Dividend
142	130	130	Am Brit Ind Ord	133	-2	6.4	4.8	7.8	10.2	
138	117	117	Am Brit Ind CULS	148	-2	10.0	6.8	-	-	
74	57	57	Airtransport Group	67	-	6.1	9.1	19.1	19.1	
46	23	23	Armitage & Rhodes	23	-1	4.3	18.7	2.6	4.5	
368	197	197	Barton Hill	368	+2	14.3	3.9	7.5	15.3	
151	100	100	CC 1108 Conv Pref	148	-	15.7	10.6	-	-	
270	200	200	Cindico Group	201	-	17.6	8.8	-	-	
86	45	45	Deborah Services	47	+1	6.0	12.8	3.1	8.4	
104	77	77	Frank Horsell	104	+1	-	-	8.7	9.3	
101½	75½	75½	Frank Horsell Pr Ord	102½	+1	8.7	8.5	11.4	12.2	
83	60	60	Frederick Parker	60	-1	7.1	11.8	3.8	6.0	
54	33	33	George Blair	33	-	7.3	9.5	5.5	11.6	
100	74	74	Ind Free Castings	77	-	7.3	9.5	9.9	12.4	
188	100	100	Isis Conv Pref	187	-1	15.7	8.4	-	-	
88	47	47	Jackson Group	88	+2	4.5	5.1	4.6	9.0	
237	111	111	James Burroughs	235½	-	9.6	4.1	17.2	19.1	
260	148	148	Robert Jenkins	150	-	20.0	13.3	1.6	23.8	
83	54	54	Scruttons "A"	70	+1	5.7	8.1	11.7	8.4	
29	110	110	Toraday & Carlisle	112	-	11.4	10.1	5.0	8.6	
29	21	21	Unilever Holdings	25½	-	0.46	1.8	-	-	
85	64	64	Walter Alexander	67	-	6.4	9.6	4.8	6.9	
270	214	214	W. S. Yeates	267	+3	17.1	6.4	4.1	8.5	

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

\*After one for one scrip issue

U.S. \$25,000,000



# UNITED OVERSEAS BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Floating Rate Notes Due 1989

In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the three month Interest Period from 30th June, 1983 to 30th September, 1983 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 10½% per annum. The relevant Interest Payment Date will be 30th September, 1983 and the Coupon Amount per U.S. \$1,000 will be U.S. \$26.51.

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited  
Agent Bank

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Open	Close	YTD	P/E	Dividend
142	130	130	Am Brit Ind Ord	133	-2	6.4	4.8	7.8	10.2	
138	117	117	Am Brit Ind CULS	148	-2	10.0	6.8	-	-	
74	57	57	Airtransport Group	67	-	6.1	9.1	19.1	19.1	
46	23	23	Armitage & Rhodes	23	-1	4.3	18.7	2.6	4.5	
368	197	197	Barton Hill	368	+2	14.3	3.9	7.5	15.3	
151	100	100	CC 1108 Conv Pref	148	-	15.7	10.6	-	-	
270	200	200	Cindico Group	201	-	17.6	8.8	-	-	
86	45	45	Deborah Services	47	+1	6.0	12.8	3.1	8.4	
104	77	77	Frank Horsell	104	+1	-	-	8.7	9.3	
101½	75½	75½	Frank Horsell Pr Ord	102½	+1	8.7	8.5	11.4	12.2	
83	60	60	Frederick Parker	60	-1	7.1	11.8	3.8	6.0	
54	33	33	George Blair	33	-	7.3	9.5	5.5	11.6	
100	74	74	Ind Free Castings	77	-	7.3	9.5	9.9	12.4	
188	100	100	Isis Conv Pref	187	-1	15.7	8.4	-	-	
88	47	47	Jackson Group	88	+2	4.5	5.1	4.6	9.0	
237	111	111	James Burroughs	235½	-	9.6	4.1	17.2	19.1	
260	148	148	Robert Jenkins	150	-	20.0	13.3	1.6	23.8	
83	54	54	Scruttons "A"	70	+1	5.7	8.1	11.7	8.4	
29	110	110	Toraday & Carlisle	112	-	11.4	10.1	5.0	8.6	
29	21	21	Unilever Holdings	25½	-	0.46	1.8	-	-	
85	64	64	Walter Alexander	67	-	6.4	9.6	4.8	6.9	
270	214	214	W. S. Yeates	267	+3	17.1	6.4	4.1	8.5	



Copies of this Offer for Sale, having attached thereto the documents specified herein, have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the Ordinary share capital of United Leasing plc ("United Leasing" or "the Company") issued and now being issued to be admitted to the Official List.

This Offer for Sale includes particulars given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Company. The directors have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or of opinion. All the directors accept responsibility accordingly.

The Application List for the Ordinary shares now offered for sale will open at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 5th July, 1983 and may be closed at any time thereafter.



# United Leasing plc

(Registered in England No. 1036608)

## Offer for Sale by Tender

by

## Barclays Merchant Bank Limited

of 4,107,142 Ordinary shares of 20p each at a minimum tender price of 140p per share, the price tendered being payable in full on application

### Share Capital

Authorised	Issued and now being issued
£3,300,000	fully paid
Ordinary shares of 20p each	£2,691,534
The Ordinary shares now offered rank in full for all dividends and other distributions hereafter declared, paid or made.	

### Indebtedness

At the close of business on 3rd June, 1983, the Company and its subsidiaries had outstanding secured bank overdrafts of £3,642,922, unsecured bank overdrafts of £1,520,307, term loans of £2,344,131 and obligations to lessors of £853,902. Save as aforesaid and apart from contingent liabilities under irrevocable letters of credit amounting to £346,185, intra-group liabilities and charges granted to head lessors in connection with non-recourse leasing obligations, the Company and its subsidiaries did not have any loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unissued, mortgages, charges or other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing, including liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, hire purchase commitments or guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.

### Directors, Advisers and Bankers

Board of Directors	
Parry Andrew Mitchell (Chairman)	14 Welbeck Street, London W1M 7PF.
Ashley Harvey Mitchell (Managing)	14 Welbeck Street, London W1M 7PF.
Celia Janet Atkin	14 Welbeck Street, London W1M 7PF.
Peter Stuart Richard Atkin	1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York NY10105.
Howard Goldsobel (Non-executive)	14 Welbeck Street, London W1M 7PF.
Denis Mark Strauss (German)	1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York NY10105.

**Secretary and Registered Office**  
Howard Goldsobel, 14 Welbeck Street, London W1M 7PF.

**Issuing House**  
Barclays Merchant Bank Limited, 15/16 Gracechurch Street, London EC3V 0BA.

**Stockbrokers**  
Phillips & Drew, Lee House, London Wall, London EC2Y 5AP.

**Auditors and Reporting Accountants**  
Arthur Andersen & Co., Chartered Accountants, 1 Surrey Street, London WC2R 2PS.

**Solicitors to the Company**  
Berwin Leighton, Adelaide House, London Bridge, London EC4R 9HA.

**Solicitors to the Offer**  
Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co., Broadgate House, 7 Eldon Street, London EC2M 7HD.

**Principal Bankers**  
Barclays Bank PLC, 19 Great Cumberland Place, London W1H 8BJ.  
Midland Bank plc, 5 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8BD.  
European American Bank & Trust Company, 10 Hanover Square, New York NY10015.

**Receiving Bankers**  
Barclays Bank PLC, New Issues Department, Fleetway House, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4HD.

**Registrars and Transfer Office**  
Close Registrars Limited, Arthur House, 803 High Road, Leyton, London E10 7AA.

### History

**Introduction**  
United Leasing was incorporated as Mitchell Management Services Limited in 1971 to manage Standard Chartered Leasing Limited ("SCL"), a newly established computer-leasing subsidiary of Standard Chartered Bank plc.

SCL grew rapidly and by March, 1976 computer equipment having a value of nearly £30 million had been placed on lease. At the end of March, 1976, the management agreement with SCL was amicably terminated under an arrangement whereby payments were made by SCL to United Leasing over a period of years related to the value of the then leasing portfolio of SCL. Thereafter United Leasing was developed as an independent leasing company.

By 1977 United Leasing was able to offer a comprehensive service for the supply and financing of IBM computer equipment in the United Kingdom and, to a limited extent, in other countries in Europe. The demand for its services increased rapidly. United Leasing GmbH was incorporated in West Germany in April, 1979 and Unilease Computer Corporation ("Unilease") was incorporated in the United States in September, 1980.

In April, 1980 United Leasing formed United Hogg Robinson Leasing Limited as a joint company with Hogg Robinson Group p.l.c. in order to increase the range of computer leasing transactions which United Leasing could undertake.

### Market Background

The Group operates in both the leasing and the computer equipment industries. Both industries have shown considerable worldwide growth during the past fifteen years.

**The Leasing Industry**  
Leasing prior to 1970 was a relatively small component of total equipment financing. The latest available figures show that, in the United Kingdom, the members of the Equipment Leasing Association have recorded a growth in annual business from £321 million in 1973 to £2,834 million in 1982. In the United States over the same period, leasing business grew from some \$12 billion to approximately \$43 billion. Leasing is now widely accepted as a means of equipment finance and it is estimated to account for approximately 13 per cent. and 20 per cent. of gross capital formation in the United Kingdom and United States respectively.

### Brief Information

The following information should be read in conjunction with the full text of this Offer for Sale from which it is derived.

#### Activities

United Leasing and its subsidiaries ("the Group") are engaged primarily in the international marketing of high value computer equipment and the arrangement of related leasing facilities. The Group derives income from the purchase and sale of computer equipment, lease rentals, arrangement fees and from residual interests in leased computer equipment. Most of the Group's business involves equipment manufactured by International Business Machines Corporation and its subsidiaries ("IBM").

#### Issued Share Capital

£2,691,534 in Ordinary shares of 20p each

#### Trading Record

	Year ended			Six months ended		Twelve months ended	
	1978	1979	1980	30th September	31 March	31 March	31 March
Turnover	£700	£700	£700	£700	£700	£700	£700
Profit before tax	300	401	378	581	1,114	956	1,529

#### Offer for Sale statistics at the minimum tender price

Minimum tender price	140p per share
Market capitalisation	£18.8 million
Pro-forma earnings per share*	
after a tax charge of 34 per cent.	8.3p
assuming a notional tax charge of 52 per cent.	6.8p

Price/earnings ratio\*  
after a tax charge of 34 per cent.  
assuming a notional tax charge of 52 per cent.

Indicated dividend per share for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983

Gross dividend yield based on the indicated dividend

\*Pro-forma earnings per share have been calculated by dividing the published earnings for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983 (adjusted to take account of a notional saving in interest arising from the net proceeds of the Offer for Sale receivable by the Company as set out under "Earnings per Share and Dividends") by the 13,457,868 shares in issue following the Offer for Sale.  
The tax charge of 34 per cent. is based on the actual tax charge which is principally in respect of deferred taxation.

There are a number of reasons for this growth. In the United Kingdom and the United States there exist highly favourable tax environments for leasing. However, the growth of leasing in other countries where fiscal incentives are less favourable, or even unavailable, indicates that leasing also owes its growth to other factors. It offers financing for the full cost of equipment, frequently at fixed rates and with payments usually equalised over the period of the lease, and it may constitute off balance sheet finance.

#### The Computer Equipment Industry

The main growth in the use of computers commenced in the early 1970's. The reduction in cost caused by the refinement and miniaturisation of the silicon chip has since resulted in the increasing proliferation of computer equipment. Use of computers is no longer the exclusive domain of the data processing department of large organisations but is now widely dispersed, particularly since equipment has become more 'user friendly'. Advances in telecommunications now enable remote locations to be linked into central computer installations. These developments are making increasing demands on central processing capability with the result that the market for central processors with associated peripheral equipment and terminals continues to grow.

#### Computer Leasing

Since computer equipment generally has a high capital value, low relocation costs and an established second user market, it is an ideal product for lease financing. The computer leasing business has, therefore, developed with the growth in demand for computer equipment.

From 1974 to 1977, the computer leasing industry relating to IBM equipment was significantly influenced by the use of Lloyds of London 'J' policies. In effect, these policies insured the value of the residual interest in the equipment following the end of the primary lease but were often written on the equipment at an advanced stage in its product life. United Leasing did not make use of these policies and the then executive directors publicly highlighted the danger to the computer leasing industry of their continuing use.

In the past, certain companies, particularly in the United States, failed to assess correctly the risks of computer leasing, especially in relation to the technological obsolescence of equipment. However, increasing specialisation, greater financial sophistication and better understanding of the computer leasing business have led to the emergence of a number of successful computer leasing companies, both in the United States and in the United Kingdom.

### Business of the Group

The Group offers major users of IBM computer equipment the supply of equipment and the arrangement of lease financing facilities.

#### Business in the United Kingdom

##### Computer Equipment Supply

The Group obtains computer equipment for its customers either directly from IBM or in the second user market. It has, over a number of years, established a good relationship with IBM, whose policies serve, in the view of United Leasing, to encourage companies like United Leasing to distribute IBM's products and to provide support services such as installation, planning and customer education.

The Group is able to supply new IBM equipment competitively, partly as a result of IBM's long-standing practice of delivering particular items of equipment in the sequence in which they are ordered. Through early ordering, particularly of new models, the Group may be the sole immediate source of the equipment required by the customer. Moreover, by ordering equipment in quantity the Group is able to obtain volume discounts from IBM not normally available to the purchaser of single items of equipment. IBM also has a policy of standard pricing for the majority of its products but exchange rate movements between currencies may give rise to different prices of IBM equipment in different countries. By monitoring these prices the Group is able to supply equipment to its customers from the most favourable source.

Computer equipment, unlike other capital equipment, does not deteriorate physically. The same IBM model, whether new or second user, has an identical performance. The second user market therefore provides an alternative source from which the Group can supply its customers. IBM's practice of providing maintenance for second user as well as new equipment and the existence of independent specialist engineering companies has encouraged a strong second user market in IBM equipment. The Group is often able to supply equipment required by its customers from the second user market more rapidly and cheaply than by ordering from IBM.

Customers may be supplied by the Group with individual items of equipment or complete systems, which may be a combination of new and second user equipment. The cost of new individual central processors may range up to £5 million and typical medium-sized systems supplied by the Group, comprising a central processor and peripheral equipment, cost between £250,000 and £500,000.

The Group trades actively in the second user market, buying and selling computer equipment from other dealers and users. This enables it to assist customers in the disposal of existing equipment.

The Group provides a comprehensive planning service for the delivery and installation of equipment, which includes obtaining export/import and NATO licences and the arrangement of international transit and insurance. It uses the services of specialist engineering companies for the installation, refurbishment and warehousing of its equipment.

One of the Group's primary objectives is to be the largest independent supplier of IBM equipment in the United Kingdom. It has a strong marketing department, divided into regional responsibilities, which actively maintains regular contact with computer users in order to obtain new business.

#### Lease Financing

The Group arranges lease financing for its customers in most cases by arranging facilities financed by third parties ("non-recourse managed leases").

Under such transactions the Group negotiates the terms of a leasing agreement between itself and the end user of the equipment using its standard form of agreement (the "sub lease"). Prior to installation of the equipment, the Group arranges to sell it to a third party, which in turn grants a lease (the "head lease") to the Group, generally using the Group's standard form of head lease agreement. The terms of the head lease usually provide for the Group to retain the benefit of the residual interest in the equipment at the end of the primary period of the sub lease.

The lease rentals due to the Group under the sub lease are assigned to the head lessor as security for the Group's lease obligations under the head lease, usually without credit recourse to the Group. The Group continues, however, in its relationship of lessor to the end user under the terms of the sub lease and supplies lease management and insurance services throughout the period of the sub lease.

Leases are usually for primary periods of three to five years. Rentals due from the end user to the Group are usually the same as those due to the head lessor and normally reflect the full cost of the equipment. The purchase price for the equipment paid by the head lessor to the Group may differ from the cost of the equipment as a result of which there may be either a cash surplus or, occasionally, a shortfall representing an investment by the Group. A cash surplus generally arises when the Group has obtained the equipment at a lower cost than that available when terms were agreed with the customer, or when the Group has been able to negotiate more favourable terms with a head lessor than anticipated. An investment is made in order to obtain a higher residual interest at the end of the lease and is more likely to occur at the beginning of the life cycle of new IBM models.

The leases are structured to enable the head lessor to take advantage of the tax allowances on the equipment; this enables the end user to be offered a lower rental than could otherwise be obtained, provision being made in the sub lease for the end user to bear the risk of first year allowances not being available to the head lessor. Any future changes in tax legislation or Inland Revenue practice which resulted in the non-availability of capital allowances to head lessors, or owners of equipment generally, would be likely to have a material adverse effect on the leasing industry as a whole. However, the directors of United Leasing believe that, given the specialist leasing services provided by the Group, such changes would be likely to have less impact on the Group than on those companies engaged in more general leasing activities.

In some cases the ownership of computer equipment leased to end users is retained by the Group and financed through its own resources ("own account leasing").

As a development of the Group's expertise in leasing, the Group is broadening its range of services to customers to include the provision of leasing facilities on non-IBM equipment and capital equipment unrelated to the computer equipment industry.

#### Business in the United States

In the United States the Group operates through its subsidiary, Unilease, which commenced business in March, 1981. To date, Unilease has concentrated on arranging leasing facilities for new IBM equipment in which a key factor has been its ability to find investors capable of using the available tax incentives. The majority of leases, both in value and in number, are refinanced without recourse to Unilease.



Unilease's strong beginning was assisted by changes in tax legislation in the United States permitting the tax benefits associated with the purchase of new equipment to be transferred from the purchaser of the equipment to third parties. The structure of leasing transactions in the United States is more complex and more varied than in the United Kingdom reflecting the flexibility afforded by the tax legislation and the diversity of potential lessors.

The United States accounts for over half the world market for IBM computer equipment. The directors believe the potential for the growth of Unilease to be considerable and it is their intention to devote increased resources to this market in the future. Unilease's contribution to Group profit before tax in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983 amounted to approximately 19 per cent.

Unilease is owned as to 82.9 per cent. by United Leasing with the remainder owned by the President and Senior Vice President of Unilease, who are also directors of United Leasing.

#### Business in West Germany

The Group operates in West Germany through its subsidiary, United Leasing GmbH, which commenced business in 1979.

A limited amount of business has been completed, involving the supply of, and arrangement of finance for, IBM central processors and peripheral equipment. Over the last two years transactions have been undertaken in conjunction with Boston Leasing, a division of the First National Bank of Boston, under which, at the end of the primary period of the lease, United Leasing GmbH will either repurchase or remarket the equipment on terms agreed at the commencement of the transaction. United Leasing GmbH also retains equipment for leasing on its own account. Its contribution to Group profit before tax in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983 amounted to approximately 24 per cent.

Equipment leasing in West Germany is an established method of financing capital equipment even though there are few tax incentives. The potential for computer leasing in West Germany is considerable and the Group is in the process of recruiting marketing and administrative staff for United Leasing GmbH.

#### Residual Interests

The Group may retain a residual interest in equipment through a non-recourse managed lease, an account lease or an agreement giving the Group the right to remarket the equipment at the end of the primary period of the lease.

Equipment in which the Group has a residual interest becomes available at the expiry of the primary period of the lease or where the Group permits early termination of the lease. Such equipment may be sold outright, in which event the Group will be entitled to a proportion of the net sale proceeds, or be subject to secondary leases or lease extensions, in respect of which the Group will receive a proportion of the rental revenues.

#### Valuation of residual interests

To assess the potential return of any leasing transaction it is necessary for the Group to estimate the value of the residual interest it proposes to retain. Estimates are based principally on the Group's assessment of IBM's future pricing and product policy. After a major new product announcement by IBM, the Group produces projections of future values of residual interests in the new equipment through to its estimate of the date when the equipment will become obsolete. The Group maintains a continuing review of estimated values of residual interests.

The Group's knowledge and experience of the second user market is particularly relevant to its ability to estimate and realise residual interest values. In estimating such values the Group not only has regard to its own experience of trading in computer equipment but also to forecasts published by independent industry analysts. The Group's projections of residual interest values are, with few exceptions, lower than those published by International Data Corporation, a leading industry analyst.

Future values of residual interests cannot be predicted with certainty. While the Group makes every effort to anticipate changes in the value of residual interests, such values can fluctuate as a result of the introduction or delay of new products by IBM or its competitors, exchange rate movements and other changes in general market conditions.

#### Accounting for residual interests

Under the Group's accounting policy relating to non-recourse managed leases the net present value of the estimated future value of a residual interest is recognised as income at the start of the lease. The difference between the estimated future value and the net present value of the interest is recognised as income over the primary lease period in equal periodic amounts. The discount factor used reflects the risks inherent in the transaction and varies according to interest rates prevailing at the commencement of the lease term.

Where the acquisition of a residual interest involves a material investment the estimated future value of the residual interest less the investment is recognised as income over the primary lease period in equal periodic amounts. Where a cash surplus arises this is recognised as income immediately.

Further details of the Group's accounting policies are set out in the Accountants' Report.

#### The Group's residual interests

The Group has created a range of residual interests covering both central processors and peripheral equipment in order to protect itself against fluctuations in the values of residual interests in individual models.

In general, items of peripheral equipment, which have constituted an increasing proportion of the Group's residual interests since 1979, have exceeded their estimated values, whereas certain central processors, announced by IBM in 1976 and 1977, and which constituted a large proportion of the Group's residual interests in earlier years, have produced lower realised values than anticipated. The Group's remaining residual interests in these older processors are now negligible. IBM's new 308X and 43XX series of processors, which comprised just under half of the value of the Group's residual interests at 31st March, 1983, have been designed to be modular; this enables individual processors to be upgraded to larger units of much greater capacity and should, therefore, maintain their lease life. The remainder of the Group's residual interests at 31st March, 1983 comprised peripheral equipment.

#### Customers

The Group concentrates on supplying equipment to customers of high credit standing. The marketing objective of the Group is to build up a continuing relationship with a customer in order to obtain subsequent orders. The Group's biggest customers, each of which has been supplied with IBM equipment having a value in excess of £2 million, are in the United Kingdom—British Steel, Esso Petroleum, The General Electric Company and the Greater London Council; in the United States—American Telephone & Telegraph, Dow Chemical, El Paso and Martin Marietta; and in West Germany—DLW (Deutsche Linoleum Werke) and Hoechst.

The Group is involved in any one year in a large number of transactions but, because of the nature of its business, it is likely that a relatively small number of customers will account for a substantial proportion of operating income. However, the particular customers and the proportions of operating income for which they account will vary from year to year. In the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983 transactions with the largest customer accounted for approximately 9 per cent. of the operating income of the Group and with the ten largest customers for approximately 37 per cent.

#### Business Sector

##### Competition

Within the United Kingdom the Group considers itself a market leader although there are approximately 30 other companies which operate in the same market as United Leasing. Most of these companies are small private companies or subsidiaries of overseas organisations.

In the larger United States market there are approximately 200 other companies which buy and sell used IBM equipment and approximately 50 large leasing and financial services companies which can be regarded as competitors.

Although the West German market for IBM equipment is larger than that in the United Kingdom, computer dealers and lessors have a much smaller market than in either the United Kingdom or the United States. Direct competition is relatively fragmented consisting in the main of small companies.

In addition to companies operating in the same field, the Group is frequently in competition with IBM and manufacturers of IBM compatible equipment as well as other computer manufacturers and general equipment lessors including subsidiaries of major banks.

IBM is the largest company in the computer equipment industry. Its worldwide sales in the year ended 31st December, 1982 were \$34 billion of which \$19 billion were in the United States and \$10 billion were in Europe, the Middle East and Africa, including approximately \$1 billion in the United Kingdom. The directors estimate that IBM accounts for approximately 60 per cent. of the installed base of large general purpose computers in the United States and approximately 40 per cent. in the United Kingdom.

The past ten years have seen substantial growth in the manufacture of IBM compatible equipment by other manufacturers. This equipment, which is primarily produced in the United States and Japan, accounted in 1982 for worldwide sales of large computers equal to some 15 per cent. of those of IBM. In the light of the development of IBM compatible equipment, the Group is now able to approach a wider customer base.

The Group believes that its concentration on IBM computer equipment carries the particular advantages deriving from IBM's large customer base, the substantial amount of such equipment in the market place and IBM's record of supporting users with both software and maintenance services. The directors acknowledge that the Group is susceptible to changes in IBM marketing policies and to IBM losing its strong market position. However, they draw confidence from the continuing high proportion of the market for large computers held by IBM and IBM compatible equipment, as well as the consistency shown in IBM's business practices.

#### Directors, Management and Staff

##### Directors

Parry Mitchell, 40, Chairman, has fourteen years experience in the leasing industry and holds a B.Sc. in Economics from London University and an M.B.A. from Columbia University in New York City. He was the first President of the European Computer Lessors and Traders Association and is a member of the Management Committee of the Equipment Leasing Association.

Ashley Mitchell, 37, Managing director, is the brother of Parry Mitchell with whom he founded United Leasing. He has worked in the leasing industry for fourteen years and holds a B.Sc. in Economics from the London School of Economics and an M.B.A. from Columbia University. He has overall responsibility for finance.

Celia Atkin, 35, joined the Group in 1977, initially as a consultant, and became a director in 1979. She has extensive knowledge of the leasing industry having previously worked for SCL for three years, latterly as European Marketing Manager. She now works part time for the Group on a number of special assignments.

Peter Atkin, L.L.M., 36, joined the Group in 1978 and became a director in 1982. He is a qualified solicitor with previous experience in both industry, with Associated British Foods plc, and in private practice in the United Kingdom, and is currently Senior Vice President of Unilease in New York. He is not a relation of Celia Atkin.

Howard Goldsobel, 37, has been associated with the Group since its formation and became a non-executive director in 1976. He is a practising solicitor and a partner in the firm of David Cohen & Goldsobel.

Denis Strauss, 36, joined the Group in 1976, became a director in 1979 and is now the President of Unilease in New York. He has worked in the leasing industry for twelve years.

##### Management and Staff

The Group has a staff of 56 people, of whom 20 are involved in marketing, 9 in finance, 5 in

lease management and 22 in administration and logistics. 11 staff are employed in the United States. At present, the Group has no full-time employees in Germany.

In addition to the executive directors, the senior management of the Group are as follows—Pelham Allen, M.A., F.C.A., 31, recently joined the Group and is chief financial officer in the United Kingdom; he has previously worked for Arthur Andersen & Co. and BICC plc.

Peter Clair, B.Sc., A.C.A., 33, is chief operations officer in the United Kingdom. He joined the Group in 1980 from Computer Plan Limited where he was financial controller.

Nigel Franklin, B.A., M.Sc., 32, is German sales manager. He joined the Group in 1978, having graduated from the London Business School. He was previously employed by International Paint plc as a commercial manager.

Gwyneth John, B.Sc., M.Sc., 32, is United Kingdom sales manager. He joined the Group in 1979 after graduating from the London Business School and working for ICL plc as a sales executive and systems engineer.

Ronald Lissak, B.S., C.P.A., 27, joined the Group in 1982 from a private United States accounting practice and is Vice President (Finance) of Unilease.

Raymond Wright, B.Sc., 39, is manager of lease finance services in the United Kingdom. He joined the Group in 1981, having previously worked for IBM United Kingdom Limited and for Digital Equipment Corporation as a sales and marketing manager.

It is United Leasing's policy for all staff in the United Kingdom to be employed under similar conditions of service which include benefits under a contributory managed pension and life assurance scheme. Considerable emphasis is placed on training and it is Group policy to promote staff from within wherever possible.

In addition, the Group encourages staff participation in the business and provides rewards related to the success of the Group. Sales personnel are remunerated on a salary plus commission basis. Both Denis Strauss and Peter Atkin are shareholders in Unilease, and the former has become entitled since 1st April, 1983 under his service agreement to a percentage of the profits of Unilease. The directors are of the opinion that the Group's policy of open management and staff involvement through consultation has contributed materially to the success and development of the Group and will continue to do so to the benefit of shareholders. In December, 1982 the Group established a profit related share scheme under the 1978 Finance Act and an executive share option scheme.

#### Group Profit Record

The following is a summary of the results of the Group for the five years ended 30th September, 1982, the six months ended 31st March, 1983 and the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983. The summary has been extracted from the Accountants' Report and should be read in conjunction therewith.

	Year ended 30th September					Twelve months ended 31st March	
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover	1,107	8,686	8,840	9,173	18,887	17,287	26,205
Operating income	514	873	1,191	1,915	3,391	3,262	5,132
Profit before taxation and extraordinary item:							
United Kingdom	300	401	393	546	382	586	869
United States	—	—	—	(40)	629	172	290
Germany	—	—	(15)	75	103	198	370
	300	401	378	581	1,114	956	1,529
Taxation	(149)	74	(255)	(344)	(294)	(364)	(516)
Profit after taxation and before extraordinary item	151	475	143	237	820	592	1,013

In the five and a half years to 31st March, 1983 Group profit before taxation and extraordinary item rose from £300,000 in 1978 to £1,529,000 in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983. This growth has been particularly rapid in the last three years with significant contributions coming from Unilease and United Leasing GmbH, following the Group's successful expansion into the United States and Germany.

The major part of the Group's operating income arises from leasing activities which, in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983, accounted for approximately 87 per cent. of Group operating income. The balance arises from computer trading and other income.

Income from leasing activities includes income from the Group's residual interests. Net residual interest income recognised on non-recourse managed leases over the five and a half years ended 31st March, 1983 is shown in the Consolidated Statement of Source and Application of Funds in the Accountants' Report; in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983 it accounted for 29 per cent. of Group operating income. Residual interest income derived from own account leasing is not separately accounted for by the Group but in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983 it accounted for approximately 9 per cent. of Group operating income.

The timing, size and structure of individual transactions have had a significant impact on the profits of the companies within the Group, particularly Unilease and United Leasing GmbH reflecting the early stage of development of these two companies. Profits are also affected seasonally, the six months ending 31st March being usually the most active period of growth in the Company's financial year. The geographical spread of the Group's operations and the strong underlying expansion of the trading base throughout the period have, however, enabled the Group to show a rapid overall growth in profits over the last five and a half years.

The Group tax charge is principally in respect of deferred taxation.

The Company has paid no dividends since incorporation. It recently changed its accounting year end from 30th September to 31st March.

The Group complies with the relevant accounting standards and guidelines including those specifically relating to lease accounting. Full details of the Group's accounting policies are set out in the Accountants' Report.

#### Earnings per Share and Dividends

##### Earnings per Share

For the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983 the net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company after an actual tax charge of 34 per cent. and after deduction of minority interests was £913,000. The directors estimate that, if throughout the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983, the funds (net of expenses) being raised by the issue of new shares at the minimum tender price had been available to the Company and had saved interest at 11 per cent. per annum, the adjusted profit attributable to shareholders after the same tax charge of 34 per cent. would have been £1,115,000 and after a notional corporation tax charge of 52 per cent. would have been £912,000.

On the basis of the number of Ordinary shares which will be in issue following this Offer for Sale, the adjusted profit attributable to shareholders stated above gives pro-forma earnings of 8.3p per share. On this basis the price/earnings ratio at the minimum tender price is 16.9 times. If these earnings were calculated after a notional corporation tax charge of 52 per cent. the resultant pro-forma earnings per share would be 6.8p, representing a price/earnings ratio at the minimum tender price of 20.6 times.

##### Dividends

On the basis of the results for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983, adjusted as stated above, and the issued share capital following the Offer for Sale, the directors of United Leasing would have recommended a total dividend of 1.5p per share in respect of the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983 if the Company's shares had been listed. This would, at current tax rates, represent a gross yield of 1.5 per cent. at the minimum tender price of 140p and would have been covered 5.5 times by the adjusted profit attributable to shareholders (after the tax charge of 34 per cent.).

It is intended that dividend payments will be apportioned approximately as to one-third and two-thirds between an interim dividend payable in January and a final dividend payable in September of each year. The shares now being offered for sale will first rank for an interim dividend payable in January, 1984.

#### Reasons for the Offer for Sale

The 4,107,142 Ordinary shares offered for sale represent 30.5 per cent. of the issued share capital of United Leasing. 3,214,285 of the shares being sold are new shares which will raise a minimum of £3.8 million net of expenses for the Group. The net proceeds of the issue will be used initially to repay bank borrowings and will facilitate further expansion of the Group's business, particularly in the United States. The status of United Leasing as a listed company will assist the Group in its marketing and financing activities.

Following the Offer for Sale the shareholdings of the directors, including their related interests, will together amount to 68.2 per cent. of the issued share capital of United Leasing.

#### Prospects

The Group is experiencing a strong demand for all of its services in both Europe and the United States during the current financial year. Forward orders from existing customers wishing to upgrade their equipment or obtain additional equipment are at higher levels than in previous years and there has been an increase in the number of orders from new customers.

The Group has recently expanded its business to include a wider range of IBM products. These products include equipment for which the directors expect extremely rapid growth in demand and results to date tend to confirm this expectation.

In the United States, Unilease has recently obtained further business from members of the American Telephone & Telegraph group for equipment having a value in excess of \$20 million. Unilease's progress encourages the directors to believe that the United States will continue to be a major contributor to the Group's profits.

Although it is too early in the financial year to make a profit forecast, the directors believe that the Group will continue to progress and they view the future with confidence.

#### Accountants' Report

The Directors  
United Leasing plc  
and  
Bereleys Merchant Bank Limited  
27th June, 1983

We have audited, in accordance with approved Auditing Standards, the balance sheet of United Leasing plc ("the Company") and the consolidated balance sheet of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") at 31st March, 1983 and the related statements of consolidated profit and consolidated source and application of funds for the five years ended 30th September, 1978-1982 and the six month period ended 31st March, 1983. We have also audited the statements of consolidated profit and consolidated source and application of funds for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983. All of the accounts referred to above were prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial information presented below is based on accounts audited by ourselves after making such adjustments as we considered necessary, principally the provision for deferred taxation (explained in Note 4), and accounting for unamortised lease transactions (explained in Note 10(b)).

In our opinion, the financial information shown below gives a true and fair view, under the historical cost

convention, of the state of affairs of the Company and the Group at 31st March, 1983 and of the consolidated profit and source and application of funds of the Group for each of the periods referred to above.

Further, in our opinion, the supplementary statements of current cost consolidated profit for the six months ended 31st March, 1983 and the year ended 30th September, 1982 and the current cost consolidated balance sheet at 31st March, 1983 have been properly prepared in accordance with the policies and methods described in the notes to give the information required by Statement of Standard Accounting Practice Number 16.

#### Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies adopted in presenting the financial information set out in this report are as follows—

- Basic of preparation**  
The financial information set out below has been prepared under the historical cost convention. The supplementary current cost statements have been prepared in compliance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice Number 16, and are explained further in the notes thereto.
- Principles of consolidation**  
The consolidated financial information includes the accounts of the Company, of its associated company and of all its subsidiary companies. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation. Goodwill arising on consolidation is calculated as the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the assets at the time of acquisition and has been eliminated against retained earnings. Group profit includes all post-acquisition profits of subsidiaries.
- Investment in subsidiaries and associated company**  
Investment in subsidiaries and associated company is stated on the equity method of accounting, whereby the cost of the investment is adjusted for the movement in underlying net assets since acquisition applicable to the investment. Such adjustments are credited to non-distributable retained earnings.
- Translation of foreign currencies**  
Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted at the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Transactions concluded during the year are recorded at the rate prevailing at that time. All gains and losses on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account. The assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries have been translated at exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Profits and losses on trading transactions of foreign subsidiaries have been translated at average rates of exchange for the accounting period. The gains on exchange arising on the translation of net assets of foreign subsidiaries have been recorded as a movement in non-distributable retained earnings.
- Stock of computer equipment**  
Stock of computer equipment is stated at the lower of actual cost and net realisable value. It comprises—  
(i) Equipment held for resale or lease; and  
(ii) Stock held in respect of part completed leasing transactions in certain of the Group's overseas subsidiaries net of related non-recourse notes payable.
- Investment in leased assets and related revenue**  
In developing the Group's accounting policies for investments in leased assets and related revenue, the directors have complied, where applicable, with Exposure Draft Number 20 ("Accounting for Leases and Hire Purchase Contracts") issued by the Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies. Where the Exposure Draft does not specify an accounting treatment the directors have based the Group's accounting policy on current authoritative pronouncements on the subject by the Financial Accounting Standards Board in the United States, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the International Accounting Standards Committee.

Leases are accounted for in three categories:

- Non-recourse managed leases**  
A significant proportion of the business of the Group involves leasing arrangements between various financing institutions, the Group and lessees, in connection with computer equipment supplied by the Group. In such cases, the Group may sub lease equipment to an end user, which will be financed by way of a financing lease to the Group from a third party. These leases are in general non-recourse to the Group. Any excess of cash received from such third parties over the cost of the equipment supplied by the Group is recognised as a transaction profit when the head lease and sub lease are matched. The assets and liabilities that represent leases financed in this manner are offset and eliminated from the balance sheet.
- Return for agreeing to provide management and marketing services before, during, and after the period of the sub lease (the "primary lease period")**  
The Group in addition may retain a significant interest in the value of the residual interest in the leased equipment. These amounts will be realised either at the end of the primary lease period from disposal of the equipment or upon receipt of rentals from secondary leases. In such cases, the net present value of the estimated value of the residual interest acquired is recognised as income when the Group acquires the interest and the discounted element is recognised over the primary lease period in equal periodic amounts. The discount factor used reflects the risks inherent in the transaction and interest rates at the time the transaction is recorded. The acquisition of a residual interest may in some cases involve a cash outlay at the inception of the primary lease (representing the excess of the cost of the equipment over the sales proceeds received from the head lease). In such cases the cash outlay is capitalised and the difference between the outlay and the estimated value of the residual interest is recognised as income over the primary lease period in equal periodic amounts. Estimated values of residual interests in computer equipment on lease are set by the directors, based on best estimates of disposal values, having regard to the Group's experience of trading in computer equipment and also to forecasts published by independent industry analysts. Estimated values of residual interests are reviewed regularly, and are adjusted if appropriate, depending upon market conditions.
- On the inception of a secondary lease, values of residual interests recognised in the accounts over the primary lease period are transferred to and accounted for as operating leases (see paragraph (ii) below).**
- Head lease/sub lease transactions undertaken with recourse to the general credit of the Group are accounted for with the same sub lease.** The classification of the leases in question between finance and operating leases is determined by the criteria in (i) and (ii) below.
- Finance leases**  
Leases where the minimum lease payments receivable discounted at a commercial interest rate constitute substantially all of the purchase price (net of the estimated residual value) are categorised as finance leases. The investment in finance leases is stated at the sum of the total of minimum lease payments under such leases together with the estimated residual value of the equipment under lease, less finance charges to the lessee allocated to future periods. Any excess of the minimum lease payments discounted at a commercial interest rate over the cost of the equipment supplied by the Group is recognised as a selling profit at the inception of the finance lease.
- Operating leases**  
All other leases are classified as operating leases. Equipment on operating leases is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on the straight-line basis to write off the cost of the assets (net of estimated residual values) over the related lease term. Rentals from operating leases are credited to income on a straight-line basis over the period to which they relate. Operating leases are stated net of related non-recourse notes payable.
- Fixed assets**  
Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation has been provided on the following straight-line bases to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives:  
Motor Vehicles — 4 years  
Office equipment, fixtures and fittings and leasehold improvements — 3 to 7 years
- Turnover**  
Turnover includes all lease rentals and arrangement fees receivable during the period (excluding rentals from non-recourse managed leases), the value of benefits receivable in the form of interests in residual values of equipment, sales proceeds of equipment sold, consideration received from the sale of tax benefits under the terms of certain overseas tax legislation, bank interest and other income. Turnover is exclusive of VAT and sales taxes. In 1981 and in previous years the Group included non-recourse managed lease income as turnover. In 1982 the Group's accounting policy was changed to exclude this income. Statements of turnover for 1981 and previous years have been restated to reflect this change of accounting policy.
- Deferred taxation**  
Deferred taxation is provided using the liability method except where, in the opinion of the directors, there is reasonable evidence that such taxation will not become payable in the foreseeable future. The directors have concluded that in the application of this policy it is appropriate that deferred taxation should be provided on income arising from interests in residual values, selling profits on finance leases and from a proportion of timing differences represented by the excess of tax allowances for fixed assets over depreciation provided in the accounts. No deferred taxation has been provided against any tax which would become payable if the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries were remitted to the United Kingdom.

#### Statement of Consolidated Profits

	Notes	Year ended 30th September					Twelve months ended 31st March	
		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover	1	1,107	8,686	8,840	9,173	18,887	17,287	26,205
Cost of sales	1	(593)	(7,813)	(7,649)	(7,230)	(15,496)	(14,025)	(21,073)
Operating income		514	873	1,191	1,915	3,391	3,262	5,132
Other expenses	1	(300)	(624)	(940)	(1,350)	(2,353)	(2,312)	(3,582)
		214	249	251	565	1,038	950	1,440
Income received upon completion of management service agreement	2	86	152	121	—	—	—	—
Share of profit of associated company		—	—	6	16	75	26	69
Profit before taxation and extraordinary item	3	300	401	378	581	1,114	956	1,529
Taxation (charge) credit:								
Group	4	(149)	74	(232)	(336)	(255)	(351)	(470)
Associated company		—	—	(3)	(8)	(39)	(13)	(46)
Profit before extraordinary item	2	151	475	143	237	820	592	1,013
Extraordinary item		—	—	530	—	—	—	—
Net profit		151	475	673	237	820	592	1,013
Minority interests		—	—	(1)	2	(128)	(76)	(100)
Net profit attributable to shareholders		151	475	672	239	692	516	913
Earnings per share	5	1.1p	3.5p	1.1p	1.6p	5.1p	3.8p	6.9p

#### Balance Sheet at 31st March, 1983



## Consolidated Statement of Source and Application of Funds

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Source of funds</b>							
Profit before taxation, minority interests and share of profit of associated company	300	401	902	565	1,039	930	1,440
Add (deduct) items not involving the movement of funds—							
Net residual income recognised on non-recourse managed leases	(323)	(327)	(416)	(907)	(1,014)	(1,083)	(1,479)
Depreciation of fixed assets and operating leases	36	54	72	124	648	1,086	1,464
Total funds from (absorbed by) operations	13	(72)	558	(218)	673	933	1,425
Increase (decrease) in long-term liabilities	337	9	(297)	830	4,897	(5,170)	(6,224)
Decrease in working capital, as shown below	—	282	—	209	703	2,988	3,155
	337	291	(297)	1,039	6,273	(2,237)	(3,069)
<b>Application of funds</b>							
Net acquisition of residual interests	—	468	25	11	153	168	(36)
Increase in fixed assets and operating leases at cost	53	46	213	122	2,338	1,885	591
Increase (decrease) in bank deposits	—	—	197	23	3,513	(3,659)	(4,074)
Decrease in long-term receivables	67	(295)	(779)	755	289	357	875
Acquisition of investment in associated company	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
Increase in working capital, as shown below	230	—	588	—	—	—	—
	337	291	(297)	1,039	6,273	(2,237)	(3,069)
<b>Increase (decrease) in working capital</b>							
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	69	1,038	2,059	(2,401)	1,278	271	(2,944)
Stock of computer equipment	1,489	(1,452)	787	664	1,015	(978)	622
Current portion of net investment in finance leases	15	36	177	—	(92)	37	108
Current portion of long-term loans	(1,750)	(119)	(164)	(233)	(70)	139	(319)
Other current liabilities	(1,750)	111	(1,180)	1,065	(1,464)	(1,359)	(4,568)
Movement in net liquid funds, as shown below	499	(16)	(1,261)	606	(1,370)	(1,124)	(4,178)
	230	(282)	588	(209)	(703)	(2,988)	(3,155)
<b>Movement in net liquid funds:</b>							
Cash	586	(103)	(489)	—	365	(24)	(2,789)
Bank overdraft	(87)	87	(772)	686	(1,735)	(1,100)	(1,377)
	499	(16)	(1,261)	606	(1,370)	(1,124)	(4,178)

## Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Turnover, cost of sales and other expenses
- (a) The following items are included in:

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
(i) Turnover:							
Interest income	12	11	59	57	54	166	193
Share of profits	—	—	—	—	502	—	—
Income from the sale of tax benefits arising as a result of "Safe Harbour" legislation introduced by the Economic Recovery Tax Act 1981 in the United States. This legislation is no longer in force.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Cost of sales and other expenses:							
Auditors' remuneration	3	5	6	12	30	40	50
Depreciation	36	54	72	124	648	1,086	1,464
Interest expense and charges	68	112	174	236	1,151	986	1,645
Research and development expenses	—	—	19	103	112	1	59
Directors' remuneration	45	63	117	112	148	169	224

Research and development expenses were incurred in respect of a project in one of the Group's subsidiaries, United Display Systems Limited.

(b) Cost of sales includes depreciation expense that relates to the Group's operating leases and the cost of computer equipment sold to third parties or leased on finance or managed leases.

2. Income received upon cessation of management service agreement and extraordinary item

Income was received following the cessation in 1976 of a management service agreement with Standard Chartered Leasing Limited.

The extraordinary item recorded in 1980 represents income of £530,000 received in lieu of indeterminate amounts which may have become due to the Company after April, 1981 under the terms of the above mentioned management service agreement. No provision for corporation tax was required.

## 3. Profit before taxation and extraordinary item

Profit before taxation, extraordinary item and minority interests was derived from Group companies resident in:

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
United Kingdom	300	401	393	546	382	586	869
United States	—	—	—	(40)	629	172	290
Germany	—	—	(15)	75	183	138	370
	300	401	378	581	1,114	996	1,529

## 4. Group taxation charge

The Group taxation (charge) credit, which is based on the profit for the year, comprises:

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Current	34	—	—	(7)	(90)	(90)	(90)
Deferred	(183)	—	(232)	(336)	(248)	(261)	(380)
	(149)	—	(232)	(336)	(255)	(351)	(470)

The current tax charge for the periods to 31st March, 1983 relates to the Group's overseas subsidiaries.

The deferred taxation charge is stated after a credit of £72,000 in the six month period to 31st March, 1983, and after a credit of £71,000 in the twelve month period to 31st March, 1983, in respect of the Group's overseas subsidiaries. The UK Group taxation charge is based on a corporation tax rate of 22 per cent. reduced by the impact of stock appreciation relief and the utilisation of tax losses as set out below:

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Stock appreciation relief	7	272	126	72	75	49	49
Effect of tax losses	—	—	—	—	42	111	110
Reduction in tax charge	7	272	126	72	117	160	159

In the six months to 31st March, 1983 and the twelve months to 31st March, 1983 the Group has provided for deferred taxation on the basis described in Note (f) of the Accounting Policies. In prior years no deferred taxation has been provided against timing differences relating to the recognition as income of interest in residual values and certain fixed asset timing differences. The provision for deferred taxation has been accounted for by retaining the results for those years.

## 5. Earnings per share

Earnings per share have been calculated by dividing the profit after tax and minority interests, but before extraordinary items, by the number of shares in issue:

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
— following the Offer for Sale on 28th June, 1983	1.1p	3.5p	1.1p	1.8p	5.1p	3.8p	6.8p
— during the period	12.1p	38p	6.1p	22.1p	51.7p	33.9p	59.2p

The number of shares in issue during the period is calculated at the weighted average number of shares entitled to dividend during the period, adjusted for subsequent capitalisation issues prior to 31st March, 1983.

## 6. Stock of computer equipment

Stock of computer equipment comprises:

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Computer equipment held as trading stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Computer equipment held in respect of part complete leasing transactions	—	—	—	—	7,312	(6,222)	—
in the Group's overseas subsidiaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
as financed by non-recourse long-term notes payable	—	—	—	—	1,090	—	—
	—	—	—	—	1,090	—	—

## 7. Net investment in finance leases

Investment in finance leases comprises:

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
at minimum lease payments receivable	1,993	1,993	1,993	1,993	1,993	1,993	1,993
less: accumulated depreciation	(361)	(361)	(361)	(361)	(361)	(361)	(361)
	1,632	1,632	1,632	1,632	1,632	1,632	1,632
presented by:							
— current	1,562	1,562	1,562	1,562	1,562	1,562	1,562
— non-current	70	70	70	70	70	70	70

## 8. Taxation

Current taxation represents overseas income taxes.

Deferred taxation provided in the accounts is as follows:

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
— effect of capital allowances over book depreciation	396	396	396	396	396	396	396
— effect of timing differences and from selling profits on leases	2,189	1,624	1,624	1,624	1,624	1,624	1,624
— effect of tax losses carried forward	(1,775)	(1,555)	(1,555)	(1,555)	(1,555)	(1,555)	(1,555)
	610	465	465	465	465	465	465
— amount not provided for in respect of fixed asset timing differences	1,479	1,259	1,259	1,259	1,259	1,259	1,259

In addition to the above tax losses, the Group has tax losses carried forward of approximately £198,000. The UK's United States subsidiary has approximately £430,000 of investment tax credits available for set-off against future taxation liabilities of that subsidiary.

## 9. Overdraft and long-term loans

Long-term loans comprise the following:

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Current portion	420	279	—	—	—	—	—
Non-current portion (all due before 31st March, 1983)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Bank loans are secured against specified lease receivables. Interest is payable at between 1 and 2 per cent. over bank base rates.

There are cross guarantees between the Company and certain of its subsidiaries for financial facilities provided by the Group's bankers. £1,695,000 of the Group and £890,000 of the Company overdraft is unsecured.

## 10. Obligations to lessors

(a) Obligations to lessors comprise:

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Obligations under finance leases:							
Gross rentals payable	784	1,360	—	—	—	—	—
Less: finance charges allocated to future periods	(136)	(136)	—	—	—	—	—
Unmatched head lease obligations	648	1,224	—	—	—	—	—
Less: current portion of obligations under finance leases	(209)	(209)	—	—	—	—	—

(b) Unmatched head lease obligations represent the net present value of the unmatched head lease obligations to third parties in cases where the Group has entered into head leases of greater length than related sub leases.

The policy followed in accounting for unmatched head lease transactions was changed during the year ended 30th September, 1982. In prior years, unmatched obligations were recognised as a reduction in residual value: income over the primary period of the lease. Prior years' financial information has been restated to reflect this change of accounting policy.

(c) The future gross rentals payable under finance leases to which the Group and Company are committed at 31st March, 1983 are as follows:

	1984	1985	1986
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Payments due in year ending:			
31st March	209	338	237
31st March	784	—	—

## 11. Investment in subsidiaries and associated company

(a) The United Leasing Group consists of the following companies:

	Share capital issued and fully paid at 31st March, 1983	Group holding	Country of incorporation	Date of incorporation
Parent company	£1,523,809	n/a	United Kingdom	30th December, 1971
United Leasing plc	—	100%	United Kingdom	9th April, 1976
Subsidiary companies				
United Leasing Management Limited	£100	100%	United Kingdom	16th October, 1979
United Computers Limited	£100	100%	United Kingdom	—
United Display Systems Limited (formerly Honeycomb Displays Limited)	£610	99.5%	United Kingdom	3rd October, 1979
United Leasing International Limited and its subsidiaries	£100	100%	United Kingdom	9th May, 1979
United Computer Corporation	DM20,000	82.9%	United States	22nd September, 1980
United Leasing GmbH	DM20,000	100%	West Germany	25th April, 1979

The subsidiaries are all private companies.

(b) The Company's investment in subsidiaries comprises:

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Investment in share capital, at cost	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
Share of post-tax profits less losses since acquisition of subsidiaries	1,672	1,672	1,672	1,672	1,672	1,672	1,672

(c) The Company has the following associated company:

Company	Country of incorporation	Interest
United Hogg Robinson Leasing Limited	United Kingdom	33.3%
The investment in this associated company comprises:		£'000
Investment in share capital, at cost		17
Share of post-tax profits since incorporation		60
		<u>77</u>

## 12. Fixed assets

(a) Fixed assets comprise:

	Group	Company	Group	Company	Group	Company
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Property	31	31	—	—	31	31
Motor vehicles	116	116	36	36	80	80
Office equipment	154	110	80	73	74	37
Furniture and fittings	65	42	17	9	48	33
Leasehold improvements (short leasehold)	18	18	4	4	14	14
	384	317	137	122	247	195

(b) Property is held as an investment and is not depreciated; it consists of an interest in residential property occupied by a director which was purchased from the Group on 27th June, 1983 for its market value of £45,926.

## 13. Operating leases

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Operating leases comprise:							
cost	8,552	5,288	—	—	—	—	—
accumulated depreciation	(1,777)	(623)	—	—	—	—	—
	6,775	4,665	—	—	—	—	—
Less: financed by non-recourse borrowings	3,587	2,465	—	—	—	—	—

## 14. Non-recourse managed leases

	Group £'000	Company £'000
Non-recourse managed leases comprise:		
Cash outlay	454	400
Residual interests recognised as income	3,674	2,744
	<u>4,128</u>	<u>3,144</u>



- (iii) On 28th April, 1982, Unilever issued 250 £1,000 par value 9 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock fully paid at par to United Leasing International Limited ("ULIL").
- (iv) (a) Save as aforesaid, no share or loan capital of the Company or of any of its subsidiaries has been issued within the two years immediately preceding the date of this Offer for Sale or is now proposed to be issued, fully or partly paid, either for cash or for a consideration other than cash;
- (b) No commissions, discounts, brokerage or other special terms have been granted by the Company or any of its subsidiaries within the two years immediately preceding the date of this Offer for Sale in connection with the issue or sale of any share or loan capital of such companies; and
- (c) Save as aforesaid and as disclosed in paragraph 4, no capital of the Company or any of its subsidiaries is under option or agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put under option.
- (v) No material issue of shares of the Company (other than an issue to shareholders *pro rata* to their existing shareholdings) will be made within one year of the date of this Offer for Sale without prior approval of the Company in General Meeting.
- (vi) Following this Offer for Sale, 3,042,332 Ordinary shares of 20p each of the Company will remain unissued but no issue of shares which would effectively alter the control of the Company will be made without prior approval of the Company in General Meeting.

### 2. Authority to allot shares

On 27th June, 1983 the directors were granted authority by the Company to the following effect:-

- (i) Generally and unconditionally to allot reserved securities (as defined in Section 14 of the Companies Act 1980) up to an aggregate nominal value of £1,251,333.40 for a period of five years; and
- (ii) generally to allot any securities (as defined in Section 17 of the Companies Act 1980) without having to comply with the provisions of Section 17 of the Companies Act 1980 for a period of one year. This authority is limited to an amount not exceeding 5 per cent. of the authorised share capital of the Company (after the issue referred to in paragraph 1 (ii) (g)) or to allotments in connection with a rights issue *pro rata* to all shareholders.

### 3. Articles of Association

The Articles of Association of the Company contain provisions, *inter alia*, to the following effect:-

- Share rights**
- (i) Voting  
Subject to disenfranchisement in the event of non-compliance with a notice under Section 74 of the Companies Act 1981 on a show of hands every member present in person or being a corporation by a duly authorised representative shall have one vote and on a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every Ordinary share of which he is the holder.
- (ii) Variation of class rights  
Whenever the share capital is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class may be varied or abrogated with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the issued shares of the class or with the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the shares of the class or in such manner as is provided by their terms of issue, but not otherwise.
- Directors**
- (iii) Restriction on voting  
Save as provided in the Articles, a director shall not vote in respect of any contract or arrangement or any other proposal whatsoever in which he has any material interest and shall not be counted in the quorum at a meeting of directors in relation to any resolution on which he is debarred from voting.
- (iv) Remuneration  
The aggregate remuneration of the directors (other than any remuneration payable to executive directors in such capacity) shall not exceed £38,000 per annum, or such greater sum as may from time to time be determined by the Company by Ordinary Resolution, and shall be divided between the directors as they may agree or, failing agreement, equally. The directors shall also be entitled to be paid all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in or about the performance of their duties as directors. Any director who renders special or extra services to the Company which, in the opinion of the directors, are outside the scope of the ordinary duties of a director may be paid such extra remuneration by way of salary, participation in profit or otherwise as the directors may determine.
- (v) Executive directors  
The directors may from time to time appoint any one or more of their body to be the holder of any executive office on such terms as they think fit. Any director so appointed shall receive such remuneration as the directors may determine and (save in the case of the Managing Director) shall be subject to retirement by rotation.
- (vi) The directors may establish and maintain any pension or superannuation funds (whether contributory or otherwise) for the benefit of any present or former employee or director of the Company, its subsidiaries and associated companies or predecessors in business, provided that in the case of a director who holds an executive position within the Company or its subsidiaries or associated companies, and for the wives, widows, families and dependants of any such persons.
- (vii) Borrowing powers  
The directors shall restrict the borrowings of the Company and exercise all voting and other rights or powers of control exercisable by the Company in relation to its subsidiaries (as regards the registration of securities) so far as they can secure, with the previous sanction of an Ordinary Resolution, no money shall be borrowed if the aggregate principal amount (including any premium payable on final repayment) outstanding of all moneys borrowed by the Group (excluding amounts borrowed by any member of the Group from any other member of the Group) then exceeds or would as a result of such borrowing exceed an amount equal to 10 times the aggregate of the nominal amount paid up or credited as paid up on the share capital of the Company and the total of the capital and revenue reserves of the Group (as determined in accordance with the Articles). Moneys borrowed shall be deemed to include the discounted present value of leasing obligations of any member of the Group in respect of equipment to be used by any such member in the course of its leasing business to the extent that there is a right of recourse by the lessor to the credit of any member of the Group or there is not a corresponding or co-terminous lease obligation in favour of any member of the Group.
- (viii) Share qualification  
A director shall not require a share qualification.
- (ix) Age limit  
No person shall be required to retire from office as a director and no person shall be precluded from being appointed or elected as a director by reason of his having attained the age of 70 years or any other age, nor shall special notice be required in connection with the appointment or re-appointment of any such person.

### 4. Employee share schemes

The Company has established two employee share schemes:

#### Profit Sharing Scheme

- (a) On 10th December, 1982 the Company adopted an employee profit sharing scheme which has been approved by the Inland Revenue under the provisions of the Finance Act 1978, as amended. All employees of the Company, United Leasing International Limited, who have been employed for at least one year and completed two years' continuous employment are eligible to participate. Under the scheme, the participating companies may at the discretion of the directors of the Company in each year provide the Trustees of the Scheme with funds to acquire Ordinary shares which will then be appropriated to participants.
- (b) The maximum value of Ordinary shares that may be appropriated to a participant in any year is within the limit prescribed under the applicable legislation. The amount of funds available to the Trustees in any year must not exceed 5 per cent. of the profit of the Group (excluding profits attributable to its operations outside the United Kingdom) before taxation and extraordinary items for the immediately preceding financial year.
- (c) The maximum number of Ordinary shares which may be subscribed for by the Trustees:-

- (i) when aggregated with Ordinary shares issued or loaned pursuant to any other employee share scheme of the Company, shall not exceed the lesser of 1,650,000 Ordinary shares (subject to adjustment in the event of certain variations to the share capital of the Company) and 10 per cent. of the Company's Ordinary shares in issue for the time being and, during any three year period, shall not exceed 3 per cent. of the Company's issued Ordinary share capital immediately prior to such subscription; and
- (ii) when aggregated with Ordinary shares issued under any other employee share scheme (other than an employee share option scheme), in any one calendar year, shall not exceed 1 per cent. of the Company's issued Ordinary share capital immediately prior to such subscription.
- (d) Certain provisions of the Scheme may be amended by the directors but the material terms cannot be altered without the prior consent of the Company in General Meeting.

#### Executive Share Option Scheme

- (a) On 10th December, 1982 the Company adopted an executive share option scheme for employees (including executive directors) of any member of the Group who is selected to participate in the Scheme by the directors.
- (b) The price payable for the grant of an option is £1. The subscription price on the exercise of an option will be the higher of the average of the middle market quotations of an Ordinary share for the three dealing days immediately preceding the date on which an employee is invited to apply for an option, as derived from The Stock Exchange Daily Official List, and the nominal value of an Ordinary share.
- (c) Options may normally be exercised only between the third and seventh anniversaries of their grant and are not transferable. No option may be granted after 10th December, 1992. The maximum value of Ordinary shares over which any employee may be granted options under the Scheme and under any other share option scheme of the Company must not exceed four times his basic annual salary.
- (d) The maximum number of Ordinary shares that may be issued under the Scheme must not exceed:-

- (i) the lesser of 525,000 Ordinary shares and 5 per cent. of the issued Ordinary share capital of the Company for the time being; and
- (ii) when aggregated with the number of Ordinary shares issued during the ten year period ending on 31st December, 1992 under any other employee share scheme, the lesser of 1,650,000 Ordinary shares and 10 per cent. of the issued Ordinary share capital of the Company for the time being.

These limits may be adjusted in the event of certain variations to the share capital of the Company.

(e) Certain provisions of the Scheme may be amended by the directors but the material terms cannot be altered without the prior consent of the Company in General Meeting.

### 5. Directors' interests

- (i) The interests of the directors (including the interests of their wives and minor children) in the share capital of the Company as they appear in the register maintained under the provisions of the Companies Act 1981, adjusted for the capitalisation issue on 27th June, 1983 and as they will be following the Offer for Sale, are as follows:

	Ordinary shares held at 27th June 1983	Ordinary shares held following the Offer for Sale
	Beneficial Non-beneficial as trustee	Beneficial Non-beneficial as trustee
P. A. Mitchell	3,448,500	941,110
A. H. Mitchell	3,424,972	941,111
C. J. Atkin	—	—
P. S. R. Atkin	29,871	1,882,221
H. Goldsobel	1,280,424	1,280,424
D. M. Strauss	—	—

On 27th June, 1983 C. J. Atkin and P. S. R. Atkin were granted options to subscribe for 7,140 and 53,770 Ordinary shares respectively as described in paragraph 1 (ii) (f).

In the above table 941,110 Ordinary shares are duplicated in the non-beneficial holdings of P. A. Mitchell and H. Goldsobel and 941,111 Ordinary shares are duplicated in the non-beneficial holdings of A. H. Mitchell and H. Goldsobel.

- (a) On 18th January, 1983 the Company acquired all the Ordinary shares of 5p each and the Deferred shares of 10p each not already owned by it in United Display Systems Limited, other than 0.5 per cent. of the Ordinary shares, which are in course of acquisition under Section 299 of the Companies Act 1948. These shares were acquired for a nominal cash consideration from Mrs. A. H. Mitchell and A. H. Mitchell (900 Deferred and 532 Ordinary shares each), D. M. Strauss (230 Deferred and 23 Ordinary shares), C. J. Atkin (460 Deferred and 46 Ordinary shares) and P. S. R. Atkin (280 Deferred and 28 Ordinary shares).

(b) A. H. Mitchell purchased the Company's interest in his private residence at its market value of £45,926 on 27th June, 1983.

(c) David Cohen & Goldsobel, in which H. Goldsobel is a partner, will be receiving a fee in connection with this Offer for Sale.

(d) D. M. Strauss and P. S. R. Atkin, who hold 14.6 per cent. and 2.5 per cent. respectively of the common stock of Unilever have agreed (subject to consent by the Company to the following matters relating to their respective shareholdings in Unilever, all of which will be included in a stockholders' agreement to be entered into as soon as practicable after the Offer for Sale:-

- (i) If either of the minority stockholders wishes to dispose of his common stock in Unilever, he must first offer the stock to ULIL at a value to be agreed or determined by independent valuation without taking into account any discount for a minority interest. If ULIL does not wish to purchase the stock, the stock can be transferred to a third party at a price not less than the independent valuation.
- (ii) If either of the minority stockholders ceases to be employed by the Group, ULIL will be entitled to purchase his stock on the same basis of valuation.
- (iii) If ULIL wishes to dispose of its stock to a third party, it must first offer the stock to the minority stockholders at the price offered by the third party provided that, at that time, the minority stockholders hold at least 5 per cent. of the issued common stock of Unilever and are still employed by the Group.
- (iv) Neither minority stockholder may offer his stock for transfer within a period of one year from the date of this Offer for Sale.
- (v) Any sale or purchase of stock between the minority stockholders and the Group will be subject to the approval of the Company in General Meeting.

(e) During the last two years the Group has entered into trading transactions with LJM Distributors Limited ("LJM"), a company to which P. A. Mitchell and A. H. Mitchell formerly held the whole of the share capital. During that period United Leasing advanced £2,739 to LJM and entered into factoring arrangements in respect of goods supplied by that company in the sum of £4,599; all contracted amounts were repaid by LJM on 27th June, 1983. In May, 1983 P. A. Mitchell and A. H. Mitchell sold their shareholdings in LJM and it is not intended that any further trading relationship should exist between the Group and LJM.

(f) Save as aforesaid and save as referred to in paragraph 8 (i), no director of the Company has or has had any interest direct or indirect in the promotion of or in any assets which, within two years before the date of this Offer for Sale, have been or are proposed to be, acquired or disposed of by, or leased to, the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

(g) Save as aforesaid, no contract or arrangement subsists in which a director of the Company is materially interested and which is significant in relation to the business of the Group taken as a whole.

(h) The following executive directors have entered into service contracts with the Company or its subsidiaries the principal terms of which are as follows:-

	Commencement Date	Period	Annual Salary
P. A. Mitchell	1.4.83	3 years	£20,000
A. H. Mitchell	1.4.83	3 years	£20,000
P. S. R. Atkin	1.4.83	3 years	£125,000
D. M. Strauss	1.4.83	3 years	£125,000

The service contracts of P. A. Mitchell and A. H. Mitchell provide for automatic extension by one year on each anniversary of the commencement date unless prior notice has been given by either party.

The service contract of D. M. Strauss includes provision for an additional annual bonus equivalent to 10 per cent. of the profits before taxation of Unilever, subject to an annual maximum bonus of \$500,000, and provides for an annual renewal after the fixed period of three years.

The service contract of P. S. R. Atkin provides for termination on one year's notice at the end of the initial fixed period of two years.

Save as aforesaid, there are no existing or proposed service contracts between any of the directors and the Company or its subsidiaries, other than service contracts expiring or determinable by the employing company within one year without payment of compensation (other than statutory compensation).

In the twelve months ended 31st March, 1983 the aggregate remuneration excluding pension contributions and profit sharing of the directors amounted to £178,429. The aggregate remuneration excluding pension contributions, bonuses and profit sharing in respect of the year ending 31st March, 1984 under the arrangements in force at the date hereof is expected to amount to approximately £275,000.

### 6. Other significant interests

Save for the interests of the directors stated above, the directors are not aware of any shareholdings which will represent 5 per cent. or more of the issued share capital of the Company following the Offer for Sale.

### 7. Purchase and Subscription Agreement

Under an Agreement dated 27th June, 1983 between P. A. and A. H. Mitchell ("the Vendors") (i) the Vendors and D. M. Strauss ("the Company") (ii) the directors of the Company (iii) the Company (iv) and Barclays Merchant Bank Limited (v), Barclays Merchant Bank Limited has agreed, subject to the admission to the Official List by the Council of The Stock Exchange not later than 8th July, 1983 of all the shares of the Company issued and now being issued, to purchase from the Vendors 892,627 Ordinary shares of 20p each in the capital of the Company at a price per share of 140p below the minimum tender price of £1.14, 285 new Ordinary shares of 20p each of the Company at the Striking Price and to offer all such shares for sale to the public by tender at a minimum tender price of 140p per share. The Company has agreed to pay (a) Barclays Merchant Bank Limited a commission of 14 per cent. on the aggregate value at the minimum tender price of the new shares being subscribed and (b) Phillips & Drew a commission of 14 per cent. on the aggregate value at the minimum tender price of the shares being offered for sale and a fee for its services. Barclays Merchant Bank Limited is to pay an underwriting commission of 14 per cent. on the aggregate value at the minimum tender price of the shares being offered for sale and its own legal expenses. Of the Ordinary shares being sold by the Vendors, 535,714 are to be sold by P. A. Mitchell and 357,143 by A. H. Mitchell. The Agreement also contains taxation indemnities from the Vendors relating, *inter alia*, to estate duty, capital transfer tax and inheritance tax. The Vendors have agreed with Barclays Merchant Bank Limited not to dispose of any further Ordinary shares in the Company for a period of one year without the prior written consent of Barclays Merchant Bank Limited, which consent will not be unreasonably withheld.

### 8. Material contracts

The following contracts, not being contracts in the ordinary course of business, have been entered into by the Company and its subsidiaries within two years immediately preceding the date of this Offer for Sale and are or may be material:

- (i) Agreement dated 29th March, 1982 between ULIL and D. M. Strauss, whereby D. M. Strauss agreed to transfer to ULIL 3,187.5 shares of common stock of Unilever in consideration for the issue to D. M. Strauss of 142,857 Ordinary shares of £1 each of the Company, credited as fully paid, and a collateral agreement of the same date between the Company and ULIL whereby the Company agreed to allot such Ordinary shares to D. M. Strauss; and
- (ii) The Purchase and Subscription Agreement referred to in paragraph 7 above.

### 9. Litigation

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries is engaged in any litigation of material importance, nor, so far as the directors are aware, is any litigation or claim of material importance pending or threatened against the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

### 10. Premises

Details of the Group's offices in London and New York are set out below:

Premises	Tenure	Rental
Walbrook Street, London W1M 7TF	Leasehold: 15 years from 29.9.81	£136,000 per annum exclusive (subject to upward review every 5 years)
16 Walbrook Way, London W1M 7FE	Leasehold: 25 years from 29.9.81	£1,750 per annum exclusive (subject to upward review every 5 years)
Part 29th floor, Burlington House, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York NY 10105	Sublease: 12.12.81 to 29.4.84	\$108,000 per annum

### 11. Working capital

The directors are satisfied that, taking into account the Group's existing bank facilities and the proceeds of the Offer for Sale, the Group will have sufficient working capital for its present requirements.

### 12. Minimum subscription

The minimum amount which, in the opinion of the directors, will be required to be raised by the issue of the shares now being offered for sale by tender is £3,800,000, which, in relation to the matters specified in paragraph 4(a) of Part I of the Fourth Schedule to the Companies Act 1948, is made up as follows: (i) purchase price of property - nil, (ii) preliminary expenses and commissions - nil, (iii) repayment of moneys borrowed in respect of any moneys in (i) or (ii) above - nil, and (iv) working capital - £3,800,000. The net proceeds of the subscription for Ordinary shares by Barclays Merchant Bank Limited pursuant to the Purchase and Subscription Agreement referred to in paragraph 7 above, based on the minimum tender price, are estimated at £3,800,000 less the deduction of the Offer for Sale which will be borne by the Company, and for each 5p by which the Striking Price exceeds the minimum tender price the Company will receive a further £160,714 in respect of such shares.

### 13. Taxation

- (i) The directors have been advised that following the Offer for Sale the Company will be a close company within the meaning of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970.
- (ii) Clearance has been received from the Inland Revenue under the provisions of Section 464 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 in respect of the sub-division of the Ordinary share capital of the Company, the capitalisation issues and the further issue of Ordinary shares of 20p each referred to in paragraphs 1 (ii) (b) (c) (d) and (g) above.

### 14. General

- (i) Arthur Andersen & Co. have given and have not withdrawn their written consent to the issue of this Offer for Sale and to the inclusion of their report and the references thereto in the form and content in which they are included.
- (ii) The documents attached to the copies of this Offer for Sale delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration were the written consent referred to in sub-paragraph (i) above, the statement of Arthur Andersen & Co. setting out the adjustments made in arriving at the figures contained in the Report (as set out above) and giving the reasons therefor, copies of the application forms and copies of the material contracts referred to in paragraph 8 above.
- (iii) The consolidated profit and loss accounts and balance sheet of the Group set forth in the Accountants' Report are not full accounts. Full accounts have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies in respect of the five years ended 30th September, 1982 and the six months ended 31st March, 1983 and the relevant accounts have been reported upon, without qualification, under Section 14 of the Companies Act 1967.
- (iv) Save as disclosed herein, there has been no material change in the trading or financial position of the Group since 31st March, 1983, being the date of the latest published annual accounts.
- (v) The costs and expenses of and incidental to this Offer for Sale including capital duty, the costs of the application for listing of the share capital of the Company, the accountancy fees and its own legal fees, the costs of printing and advertising this Offer for Sale, the fees and expenses of the receiving bankers and the Registrar, the underwriting commission and the fee to Barclays Merchant Bank Limited are payable by the Company and are estimated to amount to £670,000 exclusive of value added tax.

### 15. Documents available for inspection

Copies of the following documents may be inspected at the offices of Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co., Broadgate House, 7 Eddow Street, London EC2A 4AD, on any weekday, Saturdays excepted, for a period of fourteen days following the date of this Offer for Sale:-

- (i) The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;
- (ii) the audited consolidated accounts of the Company for the two years ended 30th September, 1982 and the six months ended 31st March, 1983;
- (iii) the Accountants' Report and statement of adjustments relating thereto;
- (iv) the service agreements referred to in paragraph 8(b) above;
- (v) the material contracts referred to in paragraph 8 above;
- (vi) the written consent referred to in paragraph 14(i) above; and
- (vii) the trust deed and rules for the Profit Sharing Scheme and the rules for the Executive Share Option Scheme referred to in paragraph 4 above.

Dated 28th June, 1983.

### Procedure for Application

1. Application must be made on the application form below at the minimum tender price of 140p per share or at any higher price per share being a whole multiple of 5p.
2. Applications must be for a minimum of 200 shares and thereafter for the following multiples of shares: in multiples of 200 shares up to 1,000 shares, in multiples of 500 shares up to 5,000 shares, in multiples of 1,000 shares up to 10,000 shares and in multiples of 5,000 shares thereafter.
3. Applications must be lodged with Barclays Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 123, Fletchway House, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4ED, or posted so as to arrive in either case not later than 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 5th July, 1983 (being the time of opening of the application list).
4. Each application must be accompanied by a separate cheque or banker's draft drawn in sterling on a bank which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has been arranged for its clearing and banker's drafts to be cleared through the facilities provided for the members of those Clearing Houses (and which must bear the appropriate sorting code number in the top right hand corner) made payable to "Barclays Bank PLC" and crossed "Not Negotiable", representing payment in full at the application price. The right is reserved to present all cheques for payment and to retain Acceptance Letters of Acceptance and to apply application money pending clearance of the successful applicants' cheques and to reject any application in whole or in part and in particular multiple or suspected multiple applications. Due completion and delivery of an application form accompanied by a cheque will constitute a representation that the cheque will be honoured on first presentation; attention is drawn to the declaration in the application form to that effect. Applications will be irrevocable until 11th July, 1983. Photocopies of application forms will not be accepted.
5. No person receiving a copy of this Prospectus or an application form in any territory other than the United Kingdom may treat the same as constituting an invitation to him, nor should he in any event for such form unless in the relevant territory such an invitation could lawfully be made to him or such person outside the United Kingdom without contravention of any registration or other legal requirements. Any person outside the United Kingdom wishing to make an application should consider whether it is lawful as to observance of the laws of any relevant territory, including obtaining any requisite governmental or other consents or observing any other requisite formalities.

### Basics of acceptance

Applications complying with the above procedure will be dealt with on the following basis:

6. All shares for which applications are wholly or partly accepted will be sold at the same price (the "Striking Price"), which will be not less than the minimum tender price of 140p per share.
7. If applications are received for more than the total number of shares offered, the Striking Price will not exceed the highest price at which sufficient applications (including applications at above that price) are received for the total number of shares offered but may be a price lower than such highest price. If applications are received for less than the total number of shares offered, the Striking Price will be the minimum tender price of 140p per share. Subject to the foregoing, Barclays Merchant Bank Limited ("BMB") will have complete discretion in deciding the Striking Price and the basis of allocation. In so doing, BMB will have regard to the need to establish a satisfactory market in the shares, for which purpose a reasonable number of shareholders is required. No allocation will be made in respect of applications, whether preferential or otherwise, at prices below the Striking Price.
8. Up to 205,357 shares which will be allocated at the Striking Price are reserved in the first instance for applications from employees and executive directors of the Company and its subsidiaries. Such applications must be made on the special pink application forms which are being made available to such employees and directors. They will be permitted to apply at the Striking Price (rather than tendering a specific price) stating a maximum aggregate purchase price and, if they wish, a maximum Striking Price. In the event of excess applications being received from employees and directors, the basis of allocation among them will be determined by BMB, at its discretion.
9. The Offer for Sale by Tender is conditional on the whole of the share capital of the Company, issued and now being issued, being admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange not later than 8th July, 1983 (or such later date as may be agreed between the directors and BMB). Money paid in respect of all applications will be returned if such listing is not granted and in the meantime will be retained by Barclays Bank PLC in a separate account.
10. The Striking Price and the basis of allocation will be announced on or as soon as possible after 6th July, 1983. Reasonable Letters of Acceptance are expected to be despatched by 6th July, 1983. If any application is not accepted, or is accepted for fewer shares than the number applied for, or is accepted at a lower price than that tendered, the application money or the balance of the amount paid on application will be returned by cheque through the post, in all cases without interest, at the applicant's risk.
11. Letters of Acceptance will be returnable up to 3.00 p.m. on 12th August, 1983. The shares now being offered for sale will be registered free of stamp duty in the names of the purchasers or persons in whose favour Letters of Acceptance have been received, provided that, in the case of renunciation, Letters of Acceptance duly completed in accordance with the instructions contained therein are lodged for registration at or before 3.00 p.m. on 12th August, 1983. Share certificates will be despatched by first class post on 9th September, 1983.
12. Dealings in the Ordinary shares of the Company are expected to commence on Monday, 11th July, 1983.

Copies of this Prospectus with application forms may be obtained from:

Barclays Merchant Bank Limited, 15/16 Gracechurch Street, London EC3V 0BA.	Barclays Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 123, Fletchway House, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4ED.
Barclays Merchant Bank Limited, 39 Bennett Hill, Birmingham B2 3SR.	Phillips & Drew, Lee House, London WC2E 9AP.
and at the following branches of Barclays Bank PLC:	Manchester: P.O. Box No. 357, 17 York Street, Manchester M60 2AU.
London: 19 Great Cornhill Place, London W1H 9BJ.	Glasgow: 90 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G2 5JQ.
Bristol: P.O. Box No. 207, 40 Corn Street, Bristol BS99 7AJ.	Edinburgh: 35 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2AD.
Newcastle upon Tyne: P.O. Box No. 10A, Collingwood Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE99 1DA.	

### Application Form

The Application List for the Ordinary shares now offered for sale will open at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 5th July, 1983 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

This Application Form when completed must be forwarded or handed in to Barclays Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 123, Fletchway House, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4ED, together with a cheque/banker's draft representing payment in full at the application price, so as to be received not later than 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 5th July, 1983. Photocopies of Application Forms will not be accepted.

A separate cheque or banker's draft must accompany each Application Form.

Cheques and banker's drafts, which must be drawn in sterling on a bank or a branch thereof in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, which is either a member of the London or Scottish Clearing Houses or which has been arranged for its clearing and banker's drafts to be cleared through the facilities provided by the members of those Clearing Houses and must bear the appropriate sorting code number in the top right hand corner, must be made payable to "Barclays Bank PLC" and crossed "Not Negotiable" and must represent payment in full at the application price. No application will be considered unless these conditions are fulfilled. All cheques/banker's drafts are liable to be presented for payment on receipt.

Applicants are strongly advised to use first class post and to allow two days for delivery.

## United Leasing plc

(Registered in England No. 1036608)

### Offer for Sale by Tender

### Barclays Merchant Bank Limited

of 4,107,142 Ordinary shares of 20p each at a minimum tender price of 140p per share, the price tendered being payable in full on application

*Number of shares for which application is made	**Price per share at which application is made	Amount of cheque enclosed
		p £

\*Applications must be for a minimum of 200 shares and thereafter for the following multiples: of shares in multiples of 200 shares up to 1,000 shares, in multiples of 500 shares up to 5,000 shares, in multiples of 1,000 shares up to 10,000 shares and in multiples of 5,000 shares thereafter.

\*\*The price per share at which application is made must be indicated here and must be 140p or a higher price being a whole multiple of 5p.

### To: BARCLAYS MERCHANT BANK LIMITED

I/we enclose a sterling cheque/banker's draft payable to Barclays Bank PLC for the above mentioned sum being the amount payable in full on application for the stated number of shares in United Leasing plc ("the Company") at the price per share indicated above and I/we offer to purchase that number of shares and I/we agree to accept the same or any smaller number in respect of which this application may be accepted at the Striking Price upon the terms of the Prospectus dated 28th June, 1983 and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company. I/we request that you send to me/us a fully paid non-transferable Letter of Acceptance in respect of such shares, together with a cheque for any amount overpaid, by post at my/our risk to my/our address first given below.

In consideration of Barclays Merchant Bank Limited agreeing to accept applications upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the said Prospectus for an aggregate number of 4,107,142 shares of the Company I/we agree that this application shall be irrevocable until 11th July, 1983 and that this cheque/banker's draft constitutes a charge over the sum of £... between me/us and Barclays Merchant Bank Limited which shall become binding upon despatch by mail or delivery of this application form to Barclays Bank PLC fully completed.







CRICKET: OXFORDSHIRE ARE THE ONLY MINOR COUNTY ON THE CREDIT SIDE AFTER THE FIRST ROUND OF THE NATWEST TROPHY

SOUTH AFRICA

# Worcestershire fall to a catch off the last ball

By Peter Marson

WORCESTER: Nottinghamshire beat Worcestershire by two runs

Nottinghamshire won off the last ball of the match yesterday. With Worcestershire requiring two runs to win, Elcock boled out to Robinson at long-on off Saxby's bowling.

Defending a modest total of 169, Nottinghamshire struck to their guns in an admirable way, but there was consolation for Worcestershire, for whom D'Oliveira's 48 had seemed to be a match-winning innings.

Frowning banks of clouds will have come into Neale's reckoning as he won the toss and invited Nottinghamshire to bat. Nottinghamshire's confident beginning might have given rise to Worcestershire's disquiet, especially with Randall and Rice waiting their turn in the wings. But Neale's confidence and Worcestershire's was soon to receive a considerable boost, with five wickets falling in 35 overs before lunch for 101 runs.

Patel and Collyer were the reasons why. Having marked the bowlers' impeccable length and line in half a dozen overs, Randall was probably impatient to display his virtuosity in the demolition business. Unfortunately, Humphries was thinking along similar lines and as Randall advanced and took aim, a brilliant stumping was the result.

With Robinson's run-out by Weston's splendid pick-up and throw in the previous over, Worcestershire's purple patch was completed when fling-worth's fifth ball in the same over, the 25th, induced a false stroke from Wright. Weston, in the gully, held the simplest of catches. Batsmen were now held firm in the bowlers' grip. flingworth, Patel and D'Oliveira had prepared the ground and Elcock returned to finish off the rest, save for Hendrick, who did well in a late flourish to score 18.

Worcestershire needed to go at a shade under three runs an over, but if they thought they could cruise to victory they were soon proved wrong, with



Boycott, back in the runs, on his way to 48 against Berkshire

# Berkshire's defences overrun

by Alan Gibson

READING: Hampshire beat Berkshire by seven wickets

The last time I was present at a cricket match in Reading was on D-Day, 1944. The Queen's School, Oxford had a fixture with Reading School that day, and as we were not on the beach, we saw no reason not to play. But transport was difficult, and only eight of us arrived. Bold as brass I asked the opposing captain for three substitutes ("things a bit chaotic today, you understand, old man"), and he provided them. And all of them took marvellous catches, and we won, theoretically by four wickets, factually by one.

So I went optimistically to watch Berkshire play Yorkshire yesterday. The ground is pleasant, mostly surrounded by trees. The pitch had been prepared with care. The weather was cloudy, but it did not rain, and there was a substantial crowd enjoying this moment in Berkshire's long history. The cricket, I am afraid, was too predictable.

Berkshire County Cricket Club was founded in 1858. They have not often been luminaries of the Minor Counties competition, but have produced many fine cricketers. AJP Chapman, JH and RUC Human, Dolly, May and Barrington all played their first county cricket for Berkshire. So did Roope in 1963, and he returned to the side yesterday.

Yorkshire put Berkshire in bowled accurately and fielded tidily. Someone had to play a big innings if Berkshire were to have a chance, and Roope was the likeliest to do it; although I also rather fancied the chances of Clough, whom I have seen bat attractively for Oxford and Warwickshire. I had less hope of Harvey, the man who, in the middle of the Derbyshire order, used to make the preceding batsmen look a little better. In fact, Berkshire did not bat badly, but could not score runs quickly.

Roope made the highest score, but was never in command. At lunch it was 74 for three, but 42 overs had been bowled. I must mention a notable leg-side stumping by Bainton which removed Clough.

In the afternoon, Berkshire, desperately trying to accelerate, got themselves out. Stevenson, by bowling a good line on a length, took five wickets in 27 balls. He was made the man of the match. The innings was closed at 128 for 9.

This gave Yorkshire ample time, and though Berkshire also fielded and bowled well, and Jones bowled

# McEwan's innings cannot be faulted

By Ivo Tennant

BOURNEMOUTH: Essex beat Dorset by seven wickets

With the aid, yet again this season, of characteristically powerful innings from Ken McEwan, Essex removed one of the minnows from the NatWest Bank competition. This match was the highlight of Dorset's cricketing history. Not unexpectedly, they could not mark it with a result that would see the 1984 season on fire.

Essex did not win without a little difficulty. They were bogged down by Hayward, who nagged away with a short of a length medium-pace. Aged 42, he has played for Dorset since he was 20, finishing everesting a first-class career. He reeled off his 12 overs in one spell, and picked up the wickets of Lilley, Fletcher and Gooch.

Hereabouts, an upset seemed probable, despite the fact that McEwan remained, and remained in charge.

He could not be faulted. His choice of the right ball to beat was immaculate. Post, who enjoys life and most bowlers, apart from Underwood, to be useful, was also in good touch. The pair put on 78 in 23 overs. McEwan finished on 73 not out, an innings which included three sixes and seven fours, and won him the man of the match award.

Dorset had been overwhelmed by the quality of the Essex attack, and several sides superior to them have been this season. On the premise that class batsmen are not put under pressure by having to chase runs, Fletcher chose to ride. In a three-day game, he doubtless would have batted, for there was nothing wrong with the pitch.

By David Miller

The three-day International Conference on South Africa, held in London and sponsored by the United Nations, closed yesterday with the adoption of a resolution that the International Olympic Committee (IOC) should be asked to establish a code of conduct similar to the one created last year by the Commonwealth Games and to the Olympic Charter. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 117 to 11.

This would mean that, in an event which is a global test of South Africa's involvement in the world, the IOC would have to decide whether to allow South Africa to compete in the Olympic Games, or whether the British Olympic Committee would be expected to exert discipline on its athletes. I have the power to do so, but I am not sure that I should. I am not sure that I should. I am not sure that I should.

However, Victor Ghebo, member of the UN Committee on South Africa, stated that the further meeting would be held in Los Angeles, and that the IOC should be asked to establish a code of conduct similar to the one created last year by the Commonwealth Games and to the Olympic Charter. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 117 to 11.

The conference also decided to seek sanctions against the Amateur Rowing Association because of South African oarsmen at present competing in the Henley Regatta. The rowing association has refused to allow South Africa to compete in the Henley Regatta, and the conference decided to seek sanctions against the Amateur Rowing Association because of South African oarsmen at present competing in the Henley Regatta.

# No easy pickings for Derby

By Gerald Richmond

BURY ST EDMUNDS: Derbyshire, with nine wickets in hand, need 83 runs to beat Suffolk

On the ground where they began their successful quest for the trophy in 1981, Derbyshire were made to work harder this time. They restricted Suffolk, but could not bowl them out and had to bat with a degree of caution themselves.

Derbyshire soon lost Morris and Anderson and Hill stayed together until rain interrupted play for a third time. The professionals had an edge in fielding and running between the wickets.

Derbyshire were on course but, with water seeping under the covers during the storm, batting may be much more complicated today.

Suffolk were put in on an easy-paced pitch in murky light and spent an anxious morning concentrating on survival. Until the later stages, they were never able to score at more than two an over, but, importantly for them, Clements saw it through.

The left hander was Oxford University captain in 1979 and, after surviving a slip catch to Miller when he had made one, settled to bat with resolution.

# High octane driving from Richards

By Simon O'Hagan

SLEAFORD: Surrey beat Lincolnshire by 120 runs

A splendidly-paced and ultimately imperious innings by Surrey's Jack Richards changed the face of this match yesterday after the NatWest Trophy holders had looked in danger of being embarrassed even before the start of play.

Richards hit an unbeaten 105 off 75 balls, including 26 (4, 6, 6, 6, 6) off the last five of the innings. The first of these sixes - the most spectacular shot of the match - landed on the roof of a petrol station beyond the long-on boundary. It was an appropriate resting point, while the earlier Surrey batsman

# Shropshire valiant in losing cause

By Richard Streeton

WELLINGTON: Shropshire, with four wickets in hand, need 122 to beat Somerset

Shropshire were struggling valiantly in what looks suspiciously like a losing cause when bat light and rain forced the players off last night with 19 overs left in this Nat West Trophy game. Shropshire, who chose to field first, were set 247 to win.

It was Garner, predictably, with three early wickets, who broke through Shropshire's early batting. As the light worsened, de Silva, Davies and Perry quailed before before Davies imposed a pace again.

There was little doubt that most

# Oxford's attack is exposed

By Alan Ross

LORDS: Oxford, with nine first innings wickets in hand, are 250 runs behind Cambridge

Oxford, wantonly exposing one of their weakest attacks since the war, put Cambridge in, and prepared to suffer the consequences. By Sym Cambridge, at a steady four runs and over, were able to declare at 322 for four. Boyd-Moss, making his second successive hundred in this match, scored an effortless 139, and Curtis, a solid 75, the two of them putting on 215 together for the second wicket. Henderson, the captain, rattled up 51 not out after.

Before lunch, the main incidents were a stroke for Curtis, a couple of dropped catches by Oxford, and some high class batting by Curtis and Boyd-Moss. Curtis hooked hard and low when the opportunity arose, which was not infrequent, and Boyd-Moss stroked the ball fluently off his legs. At lunch Cambridge were 141 for one, Boyd-Moss 79, Curtis 50.

During the afternoon Boyd-Moss, who acquired his highest score in first class cricket, scored much as he liked. Twice he pulled the warty Petchey for six, and when he surrendered his wicket after nearly four hours he had hit 18 fours, as well. Curtis, seemingly set for his hundred, unaccountably played a dreadful shot at Petchey, and lost his off stump. Pathmanathan, a Sri Lankan renegade from Oxford, was soon yanked by Carr, after which the left handers Henderson and Duggart enjoyed themselves.

# YESTERDAY'S OTHER NATWEST TROPHY SCOREBOARDS

<b>Wiltshire v Northampton</b> AT SWINDON Northamptonshire beat Wiltshire by 165 runs Wiltshire: 1-1, 2-3, 3-3, 4-4, 5-5, 6-6, 7-7, 8-8, 9-9, 10-10, 11-11, 12-12, 13-13, 14-14, 15-15, 16-16, 17-17, 18-18, 19-19, 20-20, 21-21, 22-22, 23-23, 24-24, 25-25, 26-26, 27-27, 28-28, 29-29, 30-30, 31-31, 32-32, 33-33, 34-34, 35-35, 36-36, 37-37, 38-38, 39-39, 40-40, 41-41, 42-42, 43-43, 44-44, 45-45, 46-46, 47-47, 48-48, 49-49, 50-50, 51-51, 52-52, 53-53, 54-54, 55-55, 56-56, 57-57, 58-58, 59-59, 60-60, 61-61, 62-62, 63-63, 64-64, 65-65, 66-66, 67-67, 68-68, 69-69, 70-70, 71-71, 72-72, 73-73, 74-74, 75-75, 76-76, 77-77, 78-78, 79-79, 80-80, 81-81, 82-82, 83-83, 84-84, 85-85, 86-86, 87-87, 88-88, 89-89, 90-90, 91-91, 92-92, 93-93, 94-94, 95-95, 96-96, 97-97, 98-98, 99-99, 100-100, 101-101, 102-102, 103-103, 104-104, 105-105, 106-106, 107-107, 108-108, 109-109, 110-110, 111-111, 112-112, 113-113, 114-114, 115-115, 116-116, 117-117, 118-118, 119-119, 120-120, 121-121, 122-122, 123-123, 124-124, 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902-902, 903-903, 904-904, 905-905, 906-906, 907-907, 908-908, 909-909, 910-910, 911-911, 912-912, 913-913, 914-914, 915-915, 916-916, 917-917, 918-918, 919-919, 920-920, 921-921, 922-922, 923-923, 924-924, 925-925, 926-926, 927-927, 928-928, 929-929, 930-930, 931-931, 932-932, 933-933, 934-934, 935-935, 936-936, 937-937, 938-938, 939-939, 940-940, 941-941, 942-942, 943-943, 944-944, 945-945, 946-946, 947-947, 948-948, 949-949, 950-950, 951-951, 952-952, 953-953, 954-954, 955-955, 956-956, 957-957, 958-958, 959-959, 960-960, 961-961, 962-962, 963-963, 964-964, 965-965, 966-966, 967-967, 968-968, 969-969, 970-970, 971-971, 972-972, 973-973, 974-974, 975-975, 976-976, 977-977, 978-978, 979-979, 980-980
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# Wimbledon: rare camaraderie on an explosive occasion when neither side took prisoners

## The professionals so chill the blood that even the sun warms to them

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Kevin Curren, who is such a serene character that his coach affectionately calls him "Unconscious", beat Tim Mayotte 4-6, 7-6, 6-2, 7-6 in two hours and 55 minutes at Wimbledon yesterday in one of those matches that will be remembered as much for the players as for the play. The match was contested in the best spirit and after a finish, highly charged with excitement, Mayotte clapped the winner as they approached the net for the handshake. Then Curren put his arm round the loser.

Here were two mutually appreciative sportsmen who had enjoyed a good scrap and were left in no doubt - the crowd stood to give them a long ovation - that in taking pleasure from the game and each other's company they had also given pleasure to thousands of others. They reminded us, too, of what should be a truism: playing a game for a living is no cause for getting cross.

On Tuesday Yvonne Vermaak had become the first South African to reach the semi-final of the women's singles since 1961. Now Curren has become the first South African to reach the semi-final of the men's singles since Cliff Drysdale did so in 1966. His next opponent will be Chris Lewis, the first New Zealander in the last four since 1914. In the other semi-final Ivan Lendl will play John McEnroe. The women's pairings are Martina Navratilova v Miss Vermaak and Andrea Jaeger v Billie Jean King.

The afternoon was grey and gloomy. To some extent the lack of rain reflected that, with threatening pauses punctuated by sudden outbreaks of disciplined violence. The rallies were short mostly no more than a service, a return and perhaps

one or two more shots to tidy up any loose ends. There was no compromise. Neither man was taking any prisoners. The amazing thing was the way both milled the ball and controlled its direction and depth in spite of the explosive nature of the exchanges. Unforced errors were so rare (they had to be, at that speed) as to elicit collective gasps from the crowd.

Curren went into this match having won all his previous 69 service games in the tournament. Even Jimmy Connors had not been able to "read" Curren's services well enough to do much about them. Curren took the sequence to 70. Then Mayotte broke him with a superb return followed by a cross-court backhand.

That was enough to decide the first set in which Mayotte hit some blazing returns (especially on the backhand), covered the court with incredible agility for a man of 6ft 3in and anticipated Curren's fierce drives so well that the net seemed to be blocked by two or three Mayottes rather than one.

That was how it went on for most of the second set, too. Mayotte was to say later that the first two sets he probably played the best tennis of his life. He broke through to 4-3 when Curren mis-hit an easy smash. At 5-4 Mayotte served for the set but a double-fault put him 15-40 down and then he marginally failed to control a low backhand volley played under pressure.

Twice, too, he had a slight advantage in the tie-break. But Curren took charge with a winner on each flank and Mayotte's chance of leading by two sets of love had gone.

In the third set there was a shift in the form of both men. Curren slipped into a higher

gear, as if he had now shaken off the effects of his previous hard labours. He was finding tennis an easier game to play. That booming forehand down the line began to find open spaces where, earlier, it had found only Mayotte's racket.

By contrast, Mayotte had temporarily run out of steam: perhaps physically, perhaps mentally, perhaps both. His powers of anticipation - and his reactions - were vulnerably slower.

In the fourth set, though, as in the second, Mayotte was a bit of a let-down. Again a cross-court backhand did the trick, making him to 4-2. Well, two could play at that game. Curren broke back to 4-3 with a series of backhands that sang down the court like bullets. At times Mayotte roared with frustration: He was a lion in chains.

An aura of greatness now settled upon what had always been an exemplary demonstration of grass-court tennis. The ferocity of the cut-and-thrust almost chilled the blood. Earlier, each man had relaxed for a moment or two, between points, to savour the humour of the lack that swung this way and that. But nobody was relaxing now. Even when Curren came out, enhancing the heat of the battle on the centre-court.

In the tie-break Curren led by six points to three: three match points. Mayotte saved them all - one with the help of the net cord. Then Curren finished him, reaching match point again with a forehand service return that challenged belief and finally, serving a winner to the backhand. The entertainment was over; but two handsome young men had played marvellous tennis and, in the process, had restored our faith in all that is best in professional tennis.



A backhand from McEnroe as he goes forward to a semi-final against Lendl



A forehand from Curren as he goes forward to a semi-final against Lewis

## McEnroe through but he lacks his usual sparkle

By Geoffrey Green

When John McEnroe beat Sandy Mayer 6-3, 7-5, 6-0 on court one in under two hours and under lowering skies, it was a match that largely went in one eye and out the other. Now he will play Ivan Lendl in what could prove a titanic semi-final. Mayer, however, was hardly the man to hone his opponent's game to a pitch surely required to master the Czechoslovak tomorrow.

Apart from a spell in the second set when Mayer achieved a singular break to lead 2-0, there was never a doubt where victory would go. McEnroe, having served two double faults to lose that game, immediately broke back to 1-2 and finally again at 6-5 to be two sets ahead. A heavy curtain can be dropped on the climax. Mayer's mind seemed to be elsewhere, he seemed willing to give his opponent a large painbrush with which to whitewash him. It was as if Hardy were saying to Laurel: "That's another fine mess you've got me into."

McEnroe, however, seemed not to care one way or the other. His face showed all the emotion

of a slab of granite. Yet there were moments when the demon within him, now largely imprisoned, was shaking its bars. Taken as an overall judgment, McEnroe, the perfectionist, was below par. He showed this with the odd explosive cry and once throwing his racket - which he had only changed three games earlier - violently to the ground which brought him a warning from the umpire.

The unruly young ones in the crowd, who relish anti-discipline, seem to enjoy this and perhaps even wish for more outrageous things to cheer. Thankfully they were denied. There were moments of elation for both players but for Mayer there were too many others of bitter frustration, particularly when he missed three or four sitters at the net in front of a yawning court. Even bravado could not camouflage his feelings.

In the main it was a match lacking in character. McEnroe too often was at odds with himself and his first service. It resembled a cigarette lighter that would not produce a flame at the first strike. He will need a new flint before he meets Lendl.

## Yesterday's results

<b>MEN'S SINGLES</b>	<b>Second round</b>
Holders: J S Connors (US)	C J Lewis (NZ) and C Taylor (NZ) beat M W C Gurr (GB) and H A Ludloff (US) 6-4, 2-6, 6-3
Fifth round	
J P McENROE (US) beat A A Mayer (US) 6-3, 7-5, 7-6, 6-2, 7-6	
K CURRIEN (SA) beat T S MAYOTTE (US) 4-6, 7-6, 6-2, 7-6	
<b>MEN'S DOUBLES</b>	<b>Third round</b>
Holders: M McNamee and P McNamee (AUS)	S DENTON and L W KING (US) beat D A Lloyd and S Barker (GB) 6-1, 6-0
Fourth round	C D STONE (US) and J S Connors (US) beat T TAYLOR and B K JORDAN (US) 7-6, 6-2
T E GULLIKSON and T R GULLIKSON (US) beat S Chambliss (US) and H Sundstrom (Swe)	
<b>WOMEN'S DOUBLES</b>	<b>First round</b>
Holders: M Navratilova and P H Shriver (US)	C J Lewis (NZ) and M Purcell (US) beat 6-7, 6-4, 7-6
Fourth round	
B C POTTER and S A Walsh (US) beat S Chambliss and L Sundstrom (Swe) 6-4, 6-1	
R CASALS (US) and W M TURNBULL (AUS) beat A Lewis and M L Fisk (US) 6-3, 6-2	
M NAVRATLOVA and P H SHRIVER (US) beat M JANSOUVEK (Yug) and K JORDAN (US) 6-4, 6-3	
J M DUNE and A E HOBBS (GB) beat C KORDE-KULSCH and E S PFANN (FRG) 6-4, 7-6	
<b>MIXED DOUBLES</b>	<b>Second round</b>
Holders: K Curren (SA) and Miss A E Smith (US)	T E GULLIKSON and K JORDAN (US) beat D Lloyd and S Barker (GB) 6-1, 6-0
	D Lloyd and S Barker (GB) beat C M Pearson and N S Yeargin (US) 7-6, 6-3

## Big hand for spectators

Fat Cash, the 18-year-old Australian created a great impression on Wimbledon spectators by reaching the last 16 of the men's singles this year. But Cash, too, returns the compliment. He thinks British crowds are splendid. He said: "The Wimbledon crowd is not only the biggest in the world, but the most intelligent. They know their tennis and appreciate good shots. In France and Italy they just whistle at everything."

Quote of the Wimbledon fortnight: "I'm not recovered from the shock of my first round loss to Jimmy Connors. Asked just before Wimbledon began who would win the singles this year Curren said: "Jimmy Connors is playing so well you can't pick anyone. To have any chance of beating him you have to catch him in an early round before he gets all fired up". Curren's timing was just right.

John McEnroe is worried that he is wearing himself out by playing too much tennis. Even so, he hopes to stay the top for at least another five years. In the past two years he has been plagued by various injuries and had only just recovered from a shoulder complaint when he came into Wimbledon. He knows he should cut down his commitments but, contrary to appearances, loves playing tennis.

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22 Pts.....£8.08	6 AWAYS.....£56.95
21 Pts.....£4.16	(Paid on 5 Aways)
20 Pts.....£2.08	Above Dividends to Units of 10p
19 Pts.....£2.08	Expenses and Commission 10th June 1983 - 25-0%
18 Pts.....£2.08	Expenses and Commission 10th June 1983 - 25-0%
17 Pts.....£2.08	Expenses and Commission 10th June 1983 - 25-0%
16 Pts.....£2.08	Expenses and Commission 10th June 1983 - 25-0%
15 Pts.....£2.08	Expenses and Commission 10th June 1983 - 25-0%
14 Pts.....£2.08	Expenses and Commission 10th June 1983 - 25-0%
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11 Pts.....£2.08	Expenses and Commission 10th June 1983 - 25-0%
10 Pts.....£2.08	Expenses and Commission 10th June 1983 - 25-0%
9 Pts.....£2.08	Expenses and Commission 10th June 1983 - 25-0%
8 Pts.....£2.08	Expenses and Commission 10th June 1983 - 25-0%
7 Pts.....£2.08	Expenses and Commission 10th June 1983 - 25-0%
6 Pts.....£2.08	Expenses and Commission 10th June 1983 - 25-0%
5 Pts.....£2.08	Expenses and Commission 10th June 1983 - 25-0%
4 Pts.....£2.08	Expenses and Commission 10th June 1983 - 25-0%
3 Pts.....£2.08	Expenses and Commission 10th June 1983 - 25-0%
2 Pts.....£2.08	Expenses and Commission 10th June 1983 - 25-0%
1 Pt.....£2.08	Expenses and Commission 10th June 1983 - 25-0%

GET YOUR COUPON IN EVERY WEEK

## Goodies, baddies and oldies

By John Karter

For the real hard-centred tennis fan, lack of a ticket for one of the show courts is not a disaster, merely a passing inconvenience. Away from the ivy-clad inner sanctum of Centre Court and No 1 there is always a slightly pastiche cocktail of personalities, contemporaries and veterans to be found doing their thing on South London's most famous turf.

Yesterday was no exception and while McEnroe and Co were holding their stage, in the hazy, sun-dappled shadows of court 13, where the first little bit of rain was expected to be the sight of the unseeded British pair, David Lloyd and Sue Barker, seeking it to Steve Denton and Billie Jean King, the No 1 seeds in the mixed doubles.

Unfortunately for the champions in the original sense of that word, the British pair were never in with a shout as Denton and King sped 6-1, 6-2 victory in 42 minutes, the exhibition taken more as a kindness than with some unimpeachable good serving and mashing while Lloyd, more concerned with his racket club than

competitive tennis nowadays, was a bit of a sight. Still, it was good to see Mrs King, who looked unrelentingly handsome even on the practice court yesterday, so unusually relaxed, on one occasion she grins like a schoolboy as Denton ruffled her hair after a double-fault.

So the promise of court 13 had died a swift death. No matter, there were goodies galore still to be savoured elsewhere - namely the McEnroe and Mayer to stir the blood, Stolle and Newcombe, to bring memories cascading back and forth, and Touloukian to intrigue.

Neither Patrick McEnroe nor Mike Newcombe look much like their more famous relatives, but while John's younger brother was knocking the stuffing out of the Brazilian, Rose, in the nicest possible way, this nephew was exhibiting not a hint of the most infamous family trait in losing to Novotek of Czechoslovakia.

You did not have to speak Romanian to realise that young

Nastase's outburst was as much a little stronger than "dirt" or "blow it". And when he threw a ball angrily away and his racket hard down on the ground after losing his serve in the second set, you could not help but think, like me.

There was sheer delight on the faces of those crowded around court 5 as Fred Stolle, now aged 44, and John Newcombe (39) attempted to roll back the years in the over-35 quarter-final. Newcombe, padding round the court in his familiar cat-like way, looked as fine a figure of a man as he ever had when he won his three singles titles in the seventies.

The odds and the odds from what appeared to be predominantly female onlookers were all for the Australian. Sadly, the "aha" had it, as Newcombe, puffing and puffing, was the factor in his familiar cat-like way, looked as fine a figure of a man as he ever had when he won his three singles titles in the seventies.

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## Blissett to make up his mind after day in Milan

Luther Blissett's proposed flight to AC Milan moved a step closer yesterday. The England forward and Watford chief executive Eddie Plimley plan to spend 24 hrs in Italy. "Luther has one or two small points he wants to sort out with the Italians and he must have a meeting with the club," said Plimley.

Under Italian FA rules, Milan must wait until today to finalise the deal. Howard Wilkinson, the new manager of Sheffield Wednesday, is dismissed the first team coach since Saturday. The Sheffield Wednesday board, who had been five at the club and was shortlisted Jack Charlton's successor.

With Wilkinson adamant that he is taking over the first team coaching, Setters was left out in the cold. "It was unpalatable but necessary," Wilkinson said. "It was difficult for me because I think it is the first time I have had to do it. I had to do what was needed to do it."

IN BRIEF  
K.P. Nelson, the winner of United States Open at Oakmont last month, is to play in the Royal and Ancient Golf Club's announced. The tournament will be held at Royal Birkdale in 1984.

KING: Marvin Prater, the son of the former world heavyweight champion Joe, has signed to meet by Holmes, the promoter, Murd Hammond, has announced, the option has been told by the Board Council that he must sign an agreement before the end of the month to defend his championship title against Roberto Duran.

MINION: Nora Perry, England's women's national captain, has been named to play for the first time, at the Open from July 1 to 6.

Best player leads a strong team, with Steven Baddeley, Martin Dew (10-1), and Helen Troke (Hampshire), Webster (Sussex) and Sally Pugh (Gloucestershire).

FOOTBALL  
Luton Albion, the former Division One club, has signed a three-year contract for the French first division.

NOTION RALLYING  
The 1983-84 season, 1. W. (10-1) and 2. H. (10-1) and 3. H. (10-1) and 4. H. (10-1) and 5. H. (10-1) and 6. H. (10-1) and 7. H. (10-1) and 8. H. (10-1) and 9. H. (10-1) and 10. H. (10-1) and 11. H. (10-1) and 12. H. (10-1) and 13. H. (10-1) and 14. H. (10-1) and 15. H. (10-1) and 16. H. (10-1) and 17. H. (10-1) and 18. H. (10-1) and 19. H. (10-1) and 20. H. (10-1) and 21. H. (10-1) and 22. H. (10-1) and 23. H. (10-1) and 24. H. (10-1) and 25. H. (10-1) and 26. H. (10-1) and 27. H. (10-1) and 28. H. (10-1) and 29. H. (10-1) and 30. H. (10-1) and 31. H. (10-1) and 32. H. (10-1) and 33. H. (10-1) and 34. H. (10-1) and 35. H. (10-1) and 36. H. (10-1) and 37. H. (10-1) and 38. H. (10-1) and 39. H. (10-1) and 40. H. (10-1) and 41. H. (10-1) and 42. H. (10-1) and 43. H. (10-1) and 44. H. (10-1) and 45. H. (10-1) and 46. H. (10-1) and 47. H. (10-1) and 48. H. (10-1) and 49. H. (10-1) and 50. H. (10-1) and 51. H. (10-1) and 52. H. (10-1) and 53. H. (10-1) and 54. H. (10-1) and 55. H. (10-1) and 56. H. (10-1) and 57. H. (10-1) and 58. H. (10-1) and 59. H. (10-1) and 60. H. (10-1) and 61. H. (10-1) and 62. H. (10-1) and 63. H. (10-1) and 64. H. (10-1) and 65. H. (10-1) and 66. H. (10-1) and 67. H. (10-1) and 68. H. (10-1) and 69. H. (10-1) and 70. H. (10-1) and 71. H. (10-1) and 72. H. (10-1) and 73. H. (10-1) and 74. H. (10-1) and 75. H. (10-1) and 76. H. (10-1) and 77. H. (10-1) and 78. H. (10-1) and 79. H. (10-1) and 80. H. (10-1) and 81. H. (10-1) and 82. H. (10-1) and 83. H. (10-1) and 84. H. (10-1) and 85. H. (10-1) and 86. H. (10-1) and 87. H. (10-1) and 88. H. (10-1) and 89. H. (10-1) and 90. H. (10-1) and 91. H. (10-1) and 92. H. (10-1) and 93. H. (10-1) and 94. H. (10-1) and 95. H. (10-1) and 96. H. (10-1) and 97. H. (10-1) and 98. H. (10-1) and 99. H. (10-1) and 100. H. (10-1) and 101. H. (10-1) and 102. H. (10-1) and 103. H. (10-1) and 104. H. (10-1) and 105. H. (10-1) and 106. H. (10-1) and 107. H. (10-1) and 108. H. (10-1) and 109. H. (10-1) and 110. H. (10-1) and 111. H. (10-1) and 112. H. (10-1) and 113. H. (10-1) and 114. H. (10-1) and 115. H. (10-1) and 116. H. (10-1) and 117. H. (10-1) and 118. H. (10-1) and 119. H. (10-1) and 120. H. (10-1) and 121. H. (10-1) and 122. H. (10-1) and 123. H. (10-1) and 124. H. (10-1) and 125. H. (10-1) and 126. H. (10-1) and 127. H. (10-1) and 128. H. (10-1) and 129. H. (10-1) and 130. H. (10-1) and 131. H. (10-1) and 132. H. (10-1) and 133. H. (10-1) and 134. H. (10-1) and 135. H. (10-1) and 136. H. (10-1) and 137. H. (10-1) and 138. H. (10-1) and 139. H. (10-1) and 140. H. (10-1) and 141. H. (10-1) and 142. H. (10-1) and 143. H. (10-1) and 144. H. (10-1) and 145. H. (10-1) and 146. H. (10-1) and 147. H. (10-1) and 148. H. (10-1) and 149. H. (10-1) and 150. H. (10-1) and 151. H. (10-1) and 152. H. (10-1) and 153. H. (10-1) and 154. H. (10-1) and 155. H. (10-1) and 156. H. (10-1) and 157. H. (10-1) and 158. H. (10-1) and 159. H. (10-1) and 160. H. (10-1) and 161. H. (10-1) and 162. H. (10-1) and 163. H. (10-1) and 164. H. (10-1) and 165. H. (10-1) and 166. H. (10-1) and 167. H. (10-1) and 168. H. (10-1) and 169. H. (10-1) and 170. H. (10-1) and 171. H. (10-1) and 172. H. (10-1) and 173. H. (10-1) and 174. H. (10-1) and 175. H. (10-1) and 176. H. (10-1) and 177. H. (10-1) and 178. H. (10-1) and 179. H. (10-1) and 180. H. (10-1) and 181. H. (10-1) and 182. H. (10-1) and 183. H. (10-1) and 184. H. (10-1) and 185. H. (10-1) and 186. H. (10-1) and 187. H. (10-1) and 188. H. (10-1) and 189. H. (10-1) and 190. H. (10-1) and 191. H. (10-1) and 192. H. (10-1) and 193. H. (10-1) and 194. H. (10-1) and 195. H. (10-1) and 196. H. (10-1) and 197. H. (10-1) and 198. H. (10-1) and 199. H. (10-1) and 200. H. (10-1) and 201. H. (10-1) and 202. H. (10-1) and 203. H. (10-1) and 204. H. (10-1) and 205. H. (10-1) and 206. H. (10-1) and 207. H. (10-1) and 208. H. (10-1) and 209. H. (10-1) and 210. H. (10-1) and 211. H. (10-1) and 212. H. (10-1) and 213. H. (10-1) and 214. H. (10-1) and 215. H. (10-1) and 216. H. (10-1) and 217. H. (10-1) and 218. H. (10-1) and 219. H. (10-1) and 220. H. (10-1) and 221. H. (10-1) and 222. H. (10-1) and 223. H. (10-1) and 224. H. (10-1) and 225. H. (10-1) and 226. H. (10-1) and 227. H. (10-1) and 228. H. (10-1) and 229. H. (10-1) and 230. H. (10-1) and 231. H. (10-1) and 232. H. (10-1) and 233. H. (10-1) and 234. H. (10-1) and 235. H. (10-1) and 236. H. (10-1) and 237. H. (10-1) and 238. H. (10-1) and 239. H. (10-1) and 240. H. (10-1) and 241. H. (10-1) and 242. H. (10-1) and 243. H. (10-1) and 244. H. (10-1) and 245. H. (10-1) and 246. H. (10-1) and 247. H. (10-1) and 248. H. (10-1) and 249. H. (10-1) and 250. H. (10-1) and 251. H. (10-1) and 252. H. (10-1) and 253. H. (10-1) and 254. H. (10-1) and 255. H. (10-1) and 256. H. (10-1) and 257. H. (10-1) and 258. H. (10-1) and 259. H. (10-1) and 260. H. (10-1) and 261. H. (10-1) and 262. H. (10-1) and 263. H. (10-1) and 264. H







## 200 Gray's Inn Road, WC7A 8EZ



# Banking and Accountancy Appointments

Two key appointments for prestigious merchant bank...

## Corporate Finance

We have been retained by a leading member of the Accepting Houses Committee to assist in the selection of two important individuals for its currently expanding Corporate Finance Division...

**Senior Executive** c£20,000 plus benefits  
Ideally possessing 3-5 years' experience with either a merchant bank or stockbroker; capable of bringing a lively attitude and professional manner to complement a highly competent and active team. Age indicator 27-32 years.

**Executive** c£14,000 plus benefits  
Ideally with a stockbroking, legal or accountancy background. Emphasis will be placed on a sound academic record with applications from M.B.A. graduates being considered at this stage. Candidates must be articulate, self motivated, looking for the challenge presented by corporate finance. Age indicator 24-27 years.

These positions offer high rewards, with considerable and stimulating prospects. Interested applicants should contact Roger Tipler, MA, Manager, Banking and Finance Division, Michael Page Partnership, 31 Southampton Row, London WC1B 5HY quoting reference 33330. Telephone 01-242 0965. All applications will be dealt with in the strictest confidence.

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International Recruitment Consultants  
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## DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

£20,000/£24,000 p.a.

Due to the retirement of the Director of Finance in late autumn, applications are invited for this post from qualified accountants holding Membership of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland or equivalent. A secondary qualification in business or management studies would be a distinct asset.

Reporting directly to the Managing Director and through him to the Board of the Corporation, the successful candidate, as principal financial adviser to the Corporation, will require to possess extensive experience in all aspects of the accounting profession, including financial planning, internal audit, management accounts, as well as a sound knowledge of computer application systems. He or she will be responsible for the overall management and supervision of a staffing complement of 45 spread over 7 separate functions.

In addition to proven financial expertise the selected applicant must, as a Director of the Corporation, be capable of making an active and positive contribution to the Corporate Management of the organisation. Accordingly previous experience in a similar capacity in either the public or private sector is essential.

There is a generous and attractive salary package, including pension, Group Life Assurance Scheme, choice of pension funds and relocation expenses, if appropriate.

If you have the experience, qualifications and commitment necessary for the post and feel you can contribute to the development of the New Town — and ensure the continued profitability of the last 14 consecutive years into the next decade — write or telephone for an application form and job description to the Personnel Officer to whom completed forms should be returned not later than 11th July, 1983.

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Herts Computer Auditor c£15k+Car

This successful firm c.g. U.K. operation seeks a qualified accountant to establish a new unit within the H.O. Internal Audit Department. Essential prerequisites include: relevant computer audit experience, initiative, excellent communicative ability, ambition and personal presence. The role involves computer audit technique development, training internal audit staff and liaising with "user" departments, including financial and non-financial staff. Excellent prospects upon proven ability. Ref. 925. Contact Nigel Hopkins, F.C.A.

London Borders Young Accountant c£15k+Car

Expansion through internal growth and acquisition has necessitated this multiple retailer to seek a high-calibre qualified accountant to take responsibility for developing corporate planning, budgets and financial computer systems. Essential requirements include: age — mid 20's, professional/commercial background, effective communication skills and the initiative to implement and evaluate systems. There is scope for career progression to a senior line management position. Ref. 926. Contact Nigel Hopkins, F.C.A.

London W2 Deputy Taxation Manager c£15k

The highly effective U.K. finance team of this diverse U.S. multi-national, seeks an individual to take responsibility for all aspects of U.K. taxation, tax advising/planning and some international involvement. Candidates (27-34) will be qualified with a background in the profession, commerce or Inland Revenue. Ref. 927. Contact John Sheldrake.

C.V.s to 31 Southampton Row, London WC1. Tel. 01-405 0442.

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1. Experienced Corporate Finance Managers and Executives.
2. Graduate Chartered Accountants aged between 25 and 30 who have gained investigations experience in an international firm.
3. Recently qualified Solicitors or Barristers with substantial corporate experience.

Please telephone or write to Robert Digby, B.A., quoting reference T683. All applications will be treated in strictest confidence.

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They now wish to recruit a Chartered Accountant aged at least 30 with several years post professional experience of a relevant nature gained at the centre of a similar large industrial/commercial organisation. Enhancements to peripheral hardware, together with further systems and software development, will keep the successful applicant at the forefront in this field. Essential requirements are the ability to organise effectively, to maintain sound relationships around the Group and to manage a small team during a period of change.

The position is based in an accessible area of metropolitan Essex. Relocation assistance will be available if necessary. Please reply, quoting ref. L70, to:

Brian H. Mason,  
Mason & Nurse Associates,  
1 Lancaster Place,  
Strand,  
London WC2E 7EB.  
Tel: 01-240 7805

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A finance director is required for an expanding international insurance group. Interests include re-insurance, finance, and property and there are offices in ten countries world-wide. This is a new appointment following a recent re-organisation.

Candidates should be in the age range 35-50. They should have in-depth knowledge of insurance and Lloyds accounting requirements together with experience of acquisitions in the UK and overseas. An initial requirement will be the further development of financial control over the group. The appointment will involve fairly considerable travel.

The salary and benefits will be the subject of negotiation and will reflect the importance of the appointment. Applications giving a career history and personal details should be sent in confidence to DWE Apps quoting ref. T/363/A to:

**E & W** Ernst & Whinney Management Consultants  
Becker House, 1 Lambeth Palace Road, London SE1 7EU.

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JERSEY

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We invite applications from qualified accountants, who have wide accounting experience which will have ideally been gained, at least in part, in a banking or other financial environment. A knowledge of computer based accounting systems is desirable, but not essential. The successful applicant, who will report directly to the Managing Directors, will be responsible for dealing with the preparation of accounts for the Bank, its subsidiaries and associated companies; also statutory banking returns and other related duties. Essential qualities are those to be expected for a senior position within a merchant bank. It is essential that all applicants have Jersey residential qualifications. Because of the importance of this position, an appropriately tailored salary and benefits package will be negotiable to make it attractive to the right person. Applications in strict confidence under reference QAI4859/TT will be forwarded unopened to our Client, unless you list companies to which they should not be sent in a covering letter marked for the attention of the Security Manager.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON RECRUITMENT ADVERTISING LIMITED, 35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, EC2M 1NH

South Yorkshire County Council  
County Treasurer's Department

## Group Investment Officer

Post No. T91

Grade PO2C  
£13,413-£14,676

This is a senior position within the investment team. You will report directly to the Chief Investments Officer and be responsible for managing the equity holdings of the Superannuation Fund currently valued at £200 million out of a total portfolio of £325 million. In addition you will be expected to contribute significantly in the overall strategy formulation of the Fund.

You will be a graduate and/or relevantly professionally qualified, in your late twenties or early thirties. Your experience to date will have included at least two years practical experience in managing an equity portfolio within an institutional and performance orientated environment. Alternatively you will have spent a similar period employed as a senior investment analyst with experience of the main sectors within the UK equity market. Experience of foreign markets would be advantageous.

Further details can be obtained by telephoning Peter Roney, Chief Investment Officer on Barnsley (0226) 86141 Ext 663. Application forms can be obtained from The Chief Executive (Personnel) South Yorkshire County Council, County Hall, Barnsley or telephone Barnsley 86141 Ext 266.

Closing date for applications 14 July 1983.  
SYCC is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

## SENIOR EQUITY ANALYST/PORTFOLIO MANAGER

Sun Life of Canada has assets of £800 million under management in the U.K., including some £200 million in equities in a number of unit-linked and conventional life funds. The range of funds is expected to increase substantially over the next few years.

It is anticipated that the above position will appeal to someone who is anxious to take on portfolio responsibilities in the near future, and who already has a thorough grounding in the analysis of ordinary shares. The successful candidate will be expected to work within a small team and play a role in its development. Aged around thirty, he/she should have at least five years' practical experience together with a degree or equivalent professional qualification. Evidence will be sought of the ability to present, and act on, clearly argued investment recommendations.

Salary for this position is negotiable and prospects for advancement are excellent. The wide range of company benefits includes a subsidised mortgage scheme, non-contributory pension scheme and free lunches. If you are interested, please send a detailed C.V. to:

Mrs C. S. Ives,  
Personnel Department,  
Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada,  
2-4 Cockspur Street,  
London, SW1Y 5BH  
Tel: 01-830 5400 Ext 223

**Sun Life of Canada**

## FINANCIAL EXECUTIVE

A leading U.K. Food Importer/Distributor Group, part of an International Organisation, requires a top-flight Financial Executive to be responsible to the Managing Director for providing full accounting and financial services and counsel.

Candidates should be highly qualified accountants in the age range of 35 to 45 years and should possess several years experience at senior level within a commercial trading organisation. The successful applicant will be able to demonstrate leadership qualities and should have the ability to direct financial and commercial operations in a fast-moving organisation. The position offers an attractive remuneration together with excellent fringe benefits and the opportunity exists for the successful applicant to join the Board at an early stage.

Candidates should submit full details of their career history and personal details to Mr S. Lillenthal, Northway House, 1379 High Road, Whetstone, London N20 9LP.

## COMPANY ACCOUNTANT

Applicants must be qualified ACAs with a Degree in Business Studies and be familiar with all aspects of computerised accounting and management accounting systems.

The successful applicant must have had previous experience with the introduction of new specialist application software relevant to international advertising agents and public relations consultants.

Staff supervision will be a vital aspect of this very challenging appointment.

Age 28 plus, salary £12,000 plus car and other benefits. Reply to Box No 230/MG, Blick Rothenberg & Noble, 7

TREASONABLE OPPORTUNITY in Foreign Exchange for mature graduate with fluent French with confidence. For American financial house. 01-525 5811, Chris Schenck.

## DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

**BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT**  
Notice is hereby given to shareholders that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, held on 27th June 1983 at the Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, 100 Friedrichstrasse, 53005 Bonn, Germany, has decided to declare a dividend for the year 1982 of DM 4.00 per share. The dividend is payable to the registered shareholders of the company as at 30th June 1983. All dividends will be subject to deduction of German Capital Gains Tax at 25%. The net amount of dividend is payable to German Marks. For holders of shares outside Germany who wish to receive the dividend in the currency of the country in which the shareholder is resident, the rate of exchange on the day of presentation of the dividend must be presented to the German Consulate in the United Kingdom. The dividend is payable to the holders of shares in the United Kingdom by the Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, 100 Friedrichstrasse, 53005 Bonn, Germany. The dividend is payable to the holders of shares in the United Kingdom by the Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, 100 Friedrichstrasse, 53005 Bonn, Germany. The dividend is payable to the holders of shares in the United Kingdom by the Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, 100 Friedrichstrasse, 53005 Bonn, Germany.

## COMPANY NOTICES

**WHYTHAM WATCH CO. LTD.**  
Notice to holders of European Depositary Shares of the above company. The company has decided to declare a dividend for the year 1982 of £1.00 per share. The dividend is payable to the registered shareholders of the company as at 30th June 1983. All dividends will be subject to deduction of German Capital Gains Tax at 25%. The net amount of dividend is payable to German Marks. For holders of shares outside Germany who wish to receive the dividend in the currency of the country in which the shareholder is resident, the rate of exchange on the day of presentation of the dividend must be presented to the German Consulate in the United Kingdom. The dividend is payable to the holders of shares in the United Kingdom by the Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, 100 Friedrichstrasse, 53005 Bonn, Germany. The dividend is payable to the holders of shares in the United Kingdom by the Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, 100 Friedrichstrasse, 53005 Bonn, Germany. The dividend is payable to the holders of shares in the United Kingdom by the Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, 100 Friedrichstrasse, 53005 Bonn, Germany.

## DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

**UNITED PLANTATIONS BERHAD**  
(Incorporated in Malaysia)  
NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS  
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution passed at the annual general meeting held on 27th June 1983 at the United Plantations Berhad, 100, Market Street, Singapore, the company has decided to declare a dividend for the year ended 31st December 1982.

Notice is also hereby given to holders of shares of the company that the dividend is payable to the registered shareholders of the company as at 30th June 1983. The dividend is payable to the holders of shares in the United Kingdom by the Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, 100 Friedrichstrasse, 53005 Bonn, Germany. The dividend is payable to the holders of shares in the United Kingdom by the Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, 100 Friedrichstrasse, 53005 Bonn, Germany. The dividend is payable to the holders of shares in the United Kingdom by the Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, 100 Friedrichstrasse, 53005 Bonn, Germany.

## Graduates Rapid Development Commence c£14,000

If you are a graduate age 24-27 seeking your second job, just leaving business school or recently qualified as an accountant, this vacancy is an unusual opportunity to establish a career in finance where rapid development is the expected order of the day.

The requirements are a high grade first degree in Business Studies or a science requiring numeracy, the ambition and drive to be successful, self control and the confidence to conduct business with a wide range of people.

The position, based in the London H/Q of a large international Group, involves analytical and project work on the financing requirements for companies in many parts of the world. It is a most interesting role requiring an understanding of the businesses and their environments in addition to the financial facilities available to them. There will be considerable contact at a senior level both inside and outside the Group. Appropriate further training will be provided but a fast pick-up is required. Please apply in confidence, quoting ref. L66, to:

Brian H. Mason,  
Mason & Nurse Associates,  
1 Lancaster Place,  
Strand,  
London WC2E 7EB.  
Tel: 01-240 7805

**Mason & Nurse**  
Selection & Search

## INTERNAL AUDITORS - BANKING

A leading Third World Bank with world-wide operations is seeking Auditors for their Internal Audit Department. Applicants must be qualified or at least have reached the final stages of the Institute of Chartered Accountants Examinations and have had audit experience in the profession or in the Internal Audit Department of a Bank or a Financial Institution. The Applicants should possess a pleasing and adaptable personality and have the ability to deal with all levels of Management. The job entails some travelling both in U.K. and abroad.

Suitable candidates will be those who are no more than twenty seven years of age.

Attractive remuneration package. Includes contributory Pension Scheme, Season Ticket Loans and subsidised House Loan Scheme after completion of the required qualifying period.

Please apply in confidence along with a passport size photograph c/o Box 0260 H The Times with full C.V.

## Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers, London SW1 SENIOR APPOINTMENT FINANCE OFFICER

Applications are invited for appointment as Finance Officer of a leading professional body. The appointment will follow the retirement of the present holder on 30th September. The successful candidate, who will be in charge of the Finance Department, will act as Clerk to the Finance Committee and will be required to introduce and maintain budgetary forecasting and control procedures reflecting departmental performance and to report thereon. Additional responsibilities will include the supervision and maintenance of the Society's premises and domestic services including stock control. A professional qualification is desirable but not essential. Salary negotiable. Applications are invited in writing to The Secretary at 3 Colindale Gate, London NW9 1DA not later than Wednesday 6th July 1983.

## FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

Full time Financial Controller with retail background able to produce monthly management accounts and cashflow projections and other similar information. To work directly with the Managing Director and to be responsible solely to him. Will also be required to supervise small office staff etc. For expanding group of retail shops based in London. Salary negotiable but envisaged to be not less than £20,000 p.a. Must be fully qualified and aged 30+.

Reply in writing in the first instance to: Mr Murray, 85 Charlotte St., London W1

All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence and acknowledged by return. Please state employers you do not wish your application to be forwarded to.

سكنا من الارض















# Railmen accuse 'bandit' Parker

By David Felton  
Labour Correspondent

Demonstrations by delegates at the National Union of Railwaymen's conference in Bridlington halted an address yesterday by Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, who was making his last public speech before retirement in September.

Sir Peter tried five times to start the speech but was stopped by chanting from a group of left wing delegates. Order was restored after Mr Tom Flann, the union president, threatened to have the men ejected.

Sir Peter was again interrupted within minutes of starting when he said he wanted to send his good wishes to Mr Sidney Weighell, the disgraced former general secretary, who resigned last year after he refused to cast the union's Labour Party block vote for a left winger.

Sir Peter was told by Mr Patrick O'Day, secretary of the conference standing orders committee, that "no reference to Sid Weighell will be made at this conference." Another delegate shouted: "He is another bandit like you."

The British Rail chairman was greeted with 15 minutes of cat calls, jeers and slow handclapping. The demonstrators kept up a continual chant of "Serpell", in a reference to the report which they believe could lead to the dismantling of the railway network.

Mr James Knapp, the general secretary, appealed to the conference to behave with its traditional "discipline and dignity" but the strength of feeling evident against Sir Peter is a reflection of the changes taking place in the NUR with its move to the left.

Sir Peter said afterwards that his reception had been planned by "a few people lying in ambush."

In his speech, Sir Peter announced that British Rail was to spend £42m in signalling and track projects over the next two to four years and is also to invest £1m in building 60 Inter City passenger coaches.

"To survive, the modern railway must develop an inherent capacity for high labour productivity", he said.

The conference voted 55-22 to take industrial action if necessary to oppose some of the radical closure proposals from the Serpell report if there is an attempt to implement them.



They fly through the air with the greatest of ease... on the Gemini, one of two micro-light aircraft the Army will be experimenting with from today to see if they have military uses. Photograph: Barry Wilkinson.

## Reagan refuses to rule out US troops for Central America

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan, in one of his toughest statements yet on Central America, has declined to rule out the possibility of sending American combat troops to the region.

Asked at a White House press conference on Tuesday night whether the interests of United States national security might eventually require the dispatch of American forces to the region, he replied "a President never says never". However, he hastily added that he does not plan to send troops to Central America and that the nations in the region had not asked for them.

Vigorously defending American policy the President made strong denunciations of the Soviet Union, Cuba and Nicaragua and also sharply criticised Congress for its reluctance to approve his military and economic aid requests for El Salvador.

Cuba had 1,500 military trainers in Nicaragua while the United States had only 55 in El Salvador, he said. Yet all everyone seems to think is "sin is our 55". Denouncing those in Congress who want to reduce

American aid to a pittance, he added: "In my opinion what they are doing is choosing between instant death and letting those countries bleed to death. And they want to be able to blame someone else because they passed a nickel and not a dollar."

The President revised the Administration's economic growth forecast sharply up from 4.7 per cent to 5.5 per cent annually. "America's economy is beginning to sparkle," he declared. Officials predicted that this growth would bring unemployment back into single figures by the end of this year.

Most of the questioning dealt with the issue that is presently dominating political conversation in Washington: how the Reagan campaign staff had managed to obtain a copy of President Carter's briefing book prior to the Reagan-Carter televised debate in October 1980 and the ethics of making use of the purloined material.

Such was the interest in this issue that for once there were no questions at all about the Middle East, despite the vola-

tility of the situation there at present. The President, attempting to make light of the briefing book episode, successfully deflected most of the questions by pointing out that he had asked the Justice Department to look into the matter.

The only foreign issue mentioned briefly was Poland. The President said he would consider lifting some of the economic sanctions which his Administration imposed on Poland following the December 1981 declaration of martial law if the Polish Government permitted the establishment of free trade unions free from Government control.

**SAN SALVADOR** - Salvadoran guerrillas have claimed responsibility for the assassination of a right-wing politician on Tuesday, calling it a strike for "popular justice" (Reuters reports).

**PANAMA CITY** - National guardsmen fired tear gas and rubber bullets at workers and students in two Panamanian cities to break up demonstrations prompted by 48-hour general strike (Reuters reports).

## Extremists 'trying to destroy public order'

Continued from page 1

to further some doctrinaire political stance". The commissioner's comments brought a statement from Mr Roy Hattersley, the Shadow Home Secretary, in which he said: "I regret this political statement made by the commissioner. I share his concern at the divides growing up between police and people, but the way to reunite the Metropolitan Police and the people they serve is to alter their procedures and behaviour rather than make wild political comments which can only increase the level of tension."

Mr Hattersley said he shared Sir Kenneth's condemnation of unjustified attacks on the police, but London needed democratically elected control over its force.

Mr Paul Boateng, chairman of the Greater London Council's police committee, said: "The campaign for accountability is not about knocking the police but ensuring that Londoners have a say in obtaining the effective policing they deserve and pay for."

He pointed out it was the jury at the second inquest on Mr Roach which called on the Home Secretary to examine how police had treated the man's family after his death.

A spokesman for the Roach Family Support Committee described Sir Kenneth's comments as nonsense. "Our campaign is a one issue campaign. We are not in the business of exploiting families."

Sir Kenneth's warning of extremist activity comes at a time when his report shows a very stretched Metropolitan force, despite increases in manpower. Crime reported to the police has almost doubled in the past decade, yet resources had not kept pace with the increased workload.

Nonetheless in the first quarter of this year there has been a drop in street robbery, compared with the year before while Flying Squad and robbery squad officers arrested 185 people for armed robbery.

Sir Kenneth said that the first of the neighbourhood watch committees, based on an American idea, are to be introduced in September. Four hundred extra officers have been returned to beat patrols so far this year.

Leading article, page 13

Frank Johnson in the Commons

## Night of the long perorations

Yesterday was the last day of the first Queen's Speech debate of a new Parliament.

As afternoon gave way to evening, statesmen elder and younger spoke one after another - hovering at various altitudes on the benches like jumbos stacked over Heathrow. Mr Nigel Lawson, the new Chancellor, Dr David Owen, the new leader of the SDP, Mr Francis Pym, both the old and new leader of the Tory Wets: it became the night of the long perorations.

The first to perorate was Mr Peter Shore, for it fell to him to open this, the day of the Queen's Speech debate devoted to the economy and unemployment. His peroration was tremendous, setting a standard which was not to be exceeded. Unfortunately, before the peroration, he thought it necessary to get in the rest of the speech. This was less interesting, and only too familiar, since it was one which had toured the country at the recent general election.

Only at the very start were there variations. The new Chancellor was "a doctrinaire Friedmanite, a supply sider, an obsessional anti-inflationist", he said - in welcoming Mr Lawson to his new post. No doubt, privately, Mr Lawson speaks well of Mr Shore too, one thought. But then one suddenly realised that one was supposed to disapprove of all these things.

The rest of Mr Shore's speech was a routine production of utter catastrophe delivered in front of listless Labour benches. Mr Shore's difficulty was to explain why, if half of what he was saying were true, the Government had won the election so easily.

This difficulty he resolved ingeniously in his peroration, which was as follows: "During the past few weeks, which included the general election campaign, and in the whole period since General Galtieri committed his act of aggression against the Falklands, there has been a strange unreality about British affairs. People have been numbed and bewitched and vulnerable to propositions that at almost any other time they would dismiss with scorn and abhorrence."

"So the Prime Minister has been able to communicate his strong message of a new Victorian age which was somehow to lead back to prosperity. It was a myth, a dream... reality, which national decline, poverty and inequality of the past... spell will be broken... change in political forms will come with startling suddenness, as with Mr Macmillan and Sir Harold Wilson, after their great victories of '66... Labour's task... sanity... hope."

As a piece of peroration tremendous! It demonstrated once again that Mr Shore, intelligent, formidable, at capable of opposition from standpoint of participation Little wonder that he has his chance of winning the leadership of his party.

Next, Mr Lawson. He sto by something called "medium-term financial strategy", one of those ungrammatical economic terms none the less capable of arousing the most destructive passions. "I was there at conception, present at birth, I shall be there at death."

"A Labour approach obliterated the rest of this somewhat gynaecological metaphor that it was aborted. For nately, Mr Lawson managed to make himself heard by a time of his own not inconsiderable finale - a call for House to reject the Ogy House's defeatist claptrap, decisively as the poor rejected the same claptrap June 9". So different from a gentler home life of predecessor, Sir Geoff Howe.

Breaking with precedent, Owen's peroration came at start of his speech. He was magnificently against Labour Party, and warned Thatcher that she had support of only 31 per cent the electorate. Then he sp about a vast number subjects, including the s: tics for home helps. Even ally, he wandered into a detailed discussion of m: named after capital l: apparently chosen at rand: as in alphabet soup. He better on home helps. I House started fidgeting before he sat down.

Mr Pym's peroration c through out his speech. R: tingly, he made clear, h: at being sacked. Then he a speech, ranging from u: employment to the nee dialogue with the So Union, so well it could be been hosed.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

#### Royal engagements

The Queen reviews the Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment) to mark their 350th anniversary in Holyrood Park, Edinburgh, 10.45; luncheon with the Regiment, North British Hotel, Edinburgh, 1; and visits the High Constables at Abbey Court, Edinburgh, 6.30.

Princess Anne opens the Old Course Golf Country Club, St Andrews, Fife, 3.30.

Princess Margaret visits the Haberdashers' Aske's Boys' School

at Elstree and opens the new preparatory department, 11.30.

The Duke of Gloucester attends the annual Master's dinner of the Worshipful Company of Builders at the Guildhall, London, 7.

The Duchess of Gloucester attends the All England Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon, 12.30.

Prince Michael of Kent, as President, attends the Society of Genealogists, annual general meeting at the Royal Overseas League, 6.

Princess Michael attends the David Bowie Gala Concert, Hammerstein Odeon, for the benefit of

Brixton Neighbourhood Community Association, 8.20.

Princess Alexandra names the first of a new class of Royal Navy patrol craft, at the Hall Russell Shipyard in Aberdeen, 12; attends a concert by the Massed Bands and Bugles of the Light Infantry and the Royal Green Jackets, Royal Albert Hall, 7.50.

Exhibitions in progress  
From Quill Pen to Microchip - The Glasgow Herald 1783 to 1983, People's Palace Museum, Glasgow Green, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Dec).

Last chance to see  
Small is Beautiful: Small crated objects, jewelry, ceramics and miniatures, Randolph Gallery, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; 10 to 4 (ends today).

Musie  
Organ recital by Marcus Sealy, Bath Abbey, 7.30.

Organ recital by Roy Massey, Hereford Cathedral, 7.30.

Music of Vienna by City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Town Hall, Birmingham, 7.30.

Cello recital by Ralph Kirshbaum with Roger Vignoles (piano), Sutton Place, Hertford, Surrey, 7.30.

A Schubert with the St Martin's Singers, Cusworth Hall, Cusworth Lane, Doncaster, 7.45.

Music of Vienna by City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Town Hall, Birmingham, 7.30.

Recital by Tuki Kotai (cello) and Iwan Llewellyn Jones (piano), St Mary's Centre, Aylesbury, 7.30.

Manannan Festival: Young Music Makers of Buchan School, Erin Arts Centre, Isle of Man, 11.

General  
Royal Norfolk Show, The Showground, New Costney, Norwich, 8 to 7.

Ideal Home Exhibition, Brighton Centre, 11 to 9 today, tomorrow and Saturday, 11 to 6 Sunday.

Northern Ireland 1983 Game and Country Fair, Clonaboy Estate, Bangor, 12 to 7 today, 10.30 to 9.30 tomorrow, 9.30 to 6.30 Saturday.

Healey Royal Regatta, Healey-on-Thomas.

Sales begin at Aquascutum, Regent Street; Burberry, Haymarket and Regent Street; Dickens and Jones, Regent Street; D. H. Evans, Oxford Street; Rayne Shoes, Old Bond Street; Scotch House, Oxford Street and 84 Regent Street; Selfridges, Oxford Street.

Parliament today  
Commons (2.30): Debate on the White Paper on the development of cable television systems and services.

Lords (3): Parochial Charities (Neighbourhood Trusts) Bill, second reading. Debate on the probation service.

Anniversaries  
Births: John Gay, dramatist (*The Beggar's Opera*), Barnstaple, Devon, 1685; Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, botanist and surgeon, Halesworth, Suffolk, 1817; Sir Stanley Spencer, painter, Cookham, Berkshire, 1891.

Deaths: Montezuma II, last Aztec emperor of Mexico, Mexico City, 1520; John William Strutt, third Baron Rayleigh, physicist, Nobel laureate 1904, Witham, Essex, 1919. Leaders of the mummy at the Nore were executed at Sheerness, 1797.

### New books - paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:  
A Touch of Daniel, by Peter Tinnwood (Arrow, £1.95)  
Granta Dirty Realism: New Writing from America (Penguin, £2.50)  
The Ganges River (Penguin, £2.50)  
The Cells, by T. G. E. Powell (Penguin, £4.95)  
The Iron Roads, by Forbes Bramble (Penguin, £1.95)  
The Penguin Complete Novels of Franz Kafka (Penguin, £4.95)  
The Penguin Complete Short Stories of Franz Kafka (Penguin, £2.95)  
The Road to Lichfield, by Penelope Lively (Penguin, £1.50)  
Three Classical Poets, Sappho, Catullus and Juvenal, by Richard Jenkyns (Duckworth, 7.95)  
Three Men on the Bummel, by Jerome K. Jerome (Penguin, £1.50) PH

### Best wines

In a blind tasting of Valpolicella wines the overall winner was 1978 Capitel San Rocco vino da tavola by Tedeschi, stocked by Italian Wine Agencies. The same stockist's 1977 Capitel Monte Fontana was chosen best *rosso*, and Alivini's 1978 Vigneto Campolongo Torbe by Masi was top *amarene*. Highest scores for Valpolicella Classico went to 1981 Fabiano from Enzo and to 1979 Masi Superiore from Alivini. Source: Wine & Spirit, June 1983

### The papers

Mrs Thatcher is saying no to Mr Forster's nomination of 27 new Labour lords, the Daily Mirror says. But she has about 440 Tory lords against 130 for Labour, and she has "all the powers she needs in the Commons". She doesn't need the House of Lords as a veto, if the opposition to her there breaks down it will only speed the day when the Lords as we know it will be scrapped.

The Washington Post said yesterday that it had dived on the West that the Pope and General Jaruzelski probably discussed arrangements for a future without Mr Lech Walesa and without Solidarity. Steps to relax martial law "would conceivably start in the next few weeks, if the Soviets decide to support the pattern of wavy coexistence existing between the Pope and the Pope - a pattern more liberal than anything dreamed of elsewhere in the Soviet block".

### The pound

	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.83	1.74
Austria Sch	28.60	26.95
Belgium Fr	21.50	20.00
Canada \$	1.95	1.86
Denmark Kr	14.57	13.82
Finland Mkt	8.88	8.38
France Fr	12.08	11.53
Germany DM	4.63	4.32
Greece Dr	140.00	130.00
Hong Kong \$	11.45	10.98
Ireland Ir	1.28	1.22
Italy Lira	2380.00	2260.00
Japan Yen	364.00	344.00
Netherlands Gld	4.53	4.30
Norway Kr	12.08	11.53
Portugal Esc	183.00	170.00
South Africa R	2.13	2.08
Spain Ptas	221.50	210.50
Sweden Kr	12.06	11.54
Switzerland Fr	3.34	3.17
USA \$	1.58	1.52
Yugoslavia Dnr	137.00	129.00

Notes for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign exchange business.  
Retail Price Index: 333.6  
London: The FT Index closed down 3.7 at 713.9

### Roads

London and South-east: Wimbledon tennis: Follow signposts to All-England Lawn Tennis Club, Somerset Road; additional waiting restrictions and temporary one-way system between 30 and 9pm in Maryat Road, Somerset Road and Church Road. A12: Lane closures on Marguerite bypass, Essex. A104: Balls Pond Road, Dalston, closed westbound for five weeks; diversions.

Wales and West: A476: Outside lane closed northbound at Kingsway, Cardiff. A447: Temporary one-way system on Bath Road, Wells Road, Bristol; diversions. M5: Northbound carriageway shared between junctions 9 (A50) and 9 (A50) for about three miles.

Midlands: M1: Lane closure both ways at junction 19 (M6). M54: Lane closures both ways at Telford bypass; diversion at junctions. A45: Roadworks on Nene Valley Way, junction of Bedford Road roundabout, Northampton.

North: M1: One carriageway shared between junctions 38 (Huddersfield) and 39 (Wakefield). A49: Forest Road, Tarpotley, partly closed southbound. A1/A6136: Lane closure on Catterick bypass.

AS: Single lane only at Golspie and Brora, Sutherland. M9: Northbound carriageway closed between junctions 5 and 7 (Grangemouth and Kincardine bridge). A8: Road narrower at Haymarket, Edinburgh.

Information supplied by the AA.

### Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Peak times
Alder	mid	8 to 9pm
Birch	mid	8 to 9pm
Bush	mid	8 to 9pm
Bracken	high	noon to 5pm
Corn	high	8 to 9pm
Cypress	high	8 to 9pm
Dandelion	high	8 to 9pm
Grass	high	8 to 9pm
Heather	high	8 to 9pm
Hedge	high	8 to 9pm
Juniper	high	8 to 9pm
Larch	high	8 to 9pm
Maple	high	8 to 9pm
Norfolk	high	8 to 9pm
Osier	high	8 to 9pm
Pine	high	8 to 9pm
Rose	high	8 to 9pm
Sage	high	8 to 9pm
Spruce	high	8 to 9pm
Willow	high	8 to 9pm
Yew	high	8 to 9pm

## Weather forecast

A NW airstream covers Britain.

6 am to midnight

London, Midlands, Central N England: Dry, sunny intervals; wind NW, moderate; max 17 to 19C (63 to 66F). SE, Central S and SW England, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, cloudy at first, sunny intervals later; wind NW, moderate; max 17 to 19C (63 to 66F). East Angles, E. NE England, Borders: Sunny intervals, scattered showers; wind NW moderate; max 17 to 19C (63 to 66F) to SE.

Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Sunny intervals, light showers chiefly over windward coasts and hills; wind NW, light or moderate; max 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Scotland, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Scattered showers, sunny intervals; wind NW, light or moderate; max 12 to 15C (54 to 59F). SW, NW, Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Mostly dry, sunny intervals; wind NW, light or moderate; max 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mostly dry, with sunny intervals. Occasional rain or drizzle in N. later. Temperatures near normal.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E) Wind: NW, light or moderate; sea: light. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW, moderate or fresh; sea: moderate.

Sunrise: 5.47am Sunset: 8.21pm  
Moonrise: 12.07am Moonset: 8.58am  
Last quarter July 2.

### Lighting-up time

London 8.51 pm to 4.17 am  
Belfast 10.01 pm to 4.27 am  
Birmingham 10.35 pm to 4.51 am  
Manchester 10.08 pm to 4.46 am  
Preston 10.08 pm to 4.46 am

### Yesterday

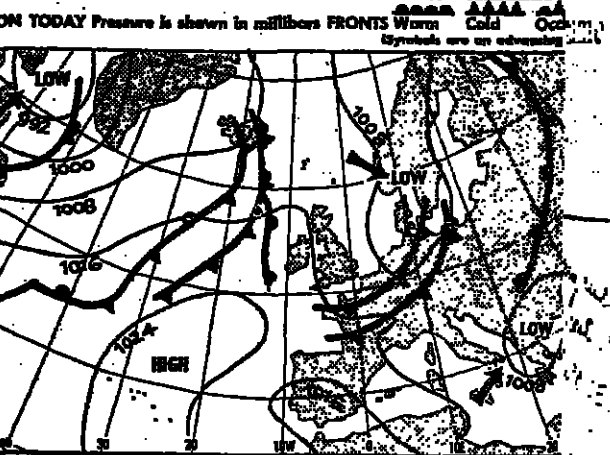
Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fog; h, hail; s, sun.  
C F  
Belfast 11.6 53 Glasgow 11.6 53  
Birmingham 11.6 53 Liverpool 11.6 53  
Bristol 11.6 53 Manchester 11.6 53  
Cardiff 11.6 53 Newcastle 11.6 53  
Edinburgh 11.6 53 Rotterdam 11.6 53

### London

Temp: max 8 am to 6 pm, 20C (68F); min 6 pm to 8 pm, 16C (61F). Humidity: 6 pm, 71 per cent. Dew: 24 to 6 pm, 16C (61F). Wind: 0.3 to 6 pm, 10 to 15 mph. Sea: mean sea level, 6 pm, 1010.3. Rainfall: 0.1 mm. Total: 0.1 mm. 1.000 millibar = 29.53 in.

### Highest and lowest

Highest dry temp: Hastings, 22C (72F).  
Lowest dry temp: Cape Wrath, 10C (50F).  
Highest rainfall: Glasgow, 0.5mm; highest rain rate: Glasgow, 7.5 in.



### High tides

	AM	HT	PM
London Bridge	10.59	11.11	11.11
Aberdeen	10.59	11.11	11.11
Ayr	10.59	11.11	11.11
Belfast	10.59	11.11	11.11
Birmingham	10.59	11.11	11.11
Bristol	10.59	11.11	11.11
Cardiff	10.59	11.11	11.11
Dundee	10.59	11.11	11.11
Edinburgh	10.59	11.11	11.11
Falmouth	10.59	11.11	11.11
Glasgow	10.59	11.11	11.11
Harwich	10.59	11.11	11.11
Hull	10.59	11.11	11.11
Leamington	10.59	11.11	11.11
Liverpool	10.59	11.11	11.11
London	10.59	11.11	11.11
Manchester	10.59	11.11	11.11
Marazion	10.59	11.11	11.11
Mersey	10.59	11.11	11.11
Milford Haven	10.59	11.11	11.11
Newquay	10.59	11.11	11.11
Oban	10.59	11.11	11.11
Orkney	10.59	11.11	11.11
Plymouth	10.59	11.11	11.11
Portsmouth	10.59	11.11	11.11
Scarborough	10.59	11.11	11.11
Shetland	10.59	11.11	11.11
Southampton	10.59	11.11	11.11
Stornoway	10.59	11.11	11.11
Sunderland	10.59	11.11	11.11
Torquay	10.59	11.11	11.11
Wexford	10.59	11.11	11.11
Yarmouth	10.59	11.11	11.11

### Around Britain

FORECAST DATA							
Sun	Rain	C	F	Sun	Rain	C	F
at	in			at	in		
4.7	18	61	Bright	Glasgow	3.1	16	61
6.1	20	59	Bright	Glasgow	2.8	17	63
6.1	23	18	64	Cloudy	1.7	18	64
6.1	24	19	64	Cloudy			
6.5	20	21	70	Cloudy			
1.8	20	68	Bright	Northampton	0.1	09	16
1.8	19	68	Bright	Southport	1.1	10	18
3.9	19	68	Bright	Southampton	6.0	11	61
3.9	20	68	Bright	Stoke	3.5	14	61
5.3	19	68	Cloudy	Douglas	3.5	14	61
5.3	19	68	Cloudy	Shearn (Alps)	1.9	21	70
5.3	19	68	Cloudy	Stoke	0.3	09	16
5.3	19	68	Cloudy	Cardiff (NW)	0.3	09	16
5.3	19	68	Cloudy	Aberystwyth	0.5	09	16
5.3	19	68	Cloudy	Cardiff (SW)	0.5	09	16
5.3	19	68	Cloudy	Cardiff (SW)	0.5	09	16
5.3	19	68	Cloudy	Cardiff (SW)	0.5	09	16
5.3	19	68	Cloudy	Cardiff (SW)	0.5	09	16
5.3	19	68	Cloudy	Cardiff (SW)	0.5	09	16
5.3	19	68	Cloudy	Cardiff (SW)	0.5	09	16
5.3	19	68	Cloudy	Cardiff (SW)	0.5	09	16
5.3	19	68	Cloudy	Cardiff (SW)	0.5	09	16
5.3	19	68	Cloudy	Cardiff (SW)	0.5	09	16
5.3	19	68	Cloudy	Cardiff (SW)	0.5	09	16
5.3	19	68	Cloudy	Cardiff (SW)	0.5	09	16
5.3	19	68	Cloudy	Cardiff (SW)	0.5	09	16
5.3	19	68	Cloudy	Cardiff (SW)	0.5	09	16
5.3	19	68	Cloudy	Cardiff (SW)	0.5	09	16
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